The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2912. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Apprehension of an Attack on Fort Pickens.

Concentration of Volunteers at Pensacola.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Georgia Declares Herself Out of the Union, but Continues all the Federal Laws in Force.

The Immediate Admission of Kansas Probable.

Reports from South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia and Missouri.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

There is no danger of an attack upon fort Monroe. I learn that it is fully garrisoned with from five to six hundred men. Being where Gen. Scott can easily issue orders to them, there is no necessity for apprehension as regards that fortification, as has been suggested in many of the papers.

Another company of United States troops arrived Saturday night and are stationed at an armory on Pennsylvania-avenue, near the National Hotel, where there were several stands of Government arms.

Many gentlemen express the belief that although Gen. Scott and Capt. Stone have been doing all in their power to protect this District, that the measures adopted by them are not sufficient to overawe any mob which might make an attack upon the Government property in this city or attempt to seize the archives of the Government, without the use of which for a single day the machinery of the Government would be crippled at once. For this reason Gen. Scott has been waited upon and urged to accept the proffered services of enough volunteer militia to resist all mobs or military forces which could be sent against the peace of the District. My impression is that his own judgment is the best, and that he will follow it.

It was proposed by the State troops at Pensacola to attack Fort Pickens, and it is asserted here that they were only prevented by letters and dispatches from this city. I understand that Senator Yulee has still some apprehension that an attack will be made.

Lieut. Hall has returned here, and awaits the termination of Col. Hayne's mission before proceeding southward.

Some gentlemen are very indignant because the proceedings of the Senate executive session of Friday became public. The report of Senators Crittenden's and Johnson's speeches, in Saturday's Times, created a sensation, and an attempt will probably be made to discover who divulged the secret action of the Senate. Your correspondent is indebted to no member of Congress for his information.

The persistent effort of Senator Green to talk down Kansas yesterday was met by an effort on the part of the Republicans to "sit it out;" but finally upon the efforts of Senator Cameron, the Senate adjourned, or there would have been an all night, and, perhaps, a Sunday session. It will come up for a vote to-morrow, but Senators Green and Clay say that they did not agree to the arrangement for a vote to-morrow, and shall not be bound by it, although most of the Senators understand the agreement to be unanimous. A canvass has been taken, and if a vote can be reached, Kansas will be admitted as a State to-morrow.

The Report of the Crisis Committee of Thirty-three comes up as the special order in the House to-morrow. There is much anxiety to hear Mr. Corwin on the subject. Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, who so excited the wrath of the Democracy by his speech last session, contemplates speaking to the crisis this week.

The Union men of Virginia expressed, to-day, considerable hope in consequence of the fact that they had agreed upon Senator Crittenden's resolutions to be offered to all the States as her ultimatum and basis of compromise, and upon the acceptance or rejection of which depends her adherence to the Union; but if I am rightly informed, they have so altered Senator Crittenden's proposition as to provide even stronger protection to Slavery in the Territories. This will of course preclude its acceptance, and the question of the loyalty of Virginia will go to the people of that State to be decided. They also expect much from the Commissioners whom the State will send out to negotiate with the seceding Cotton States.

Ex-President Tyler is expected to arrive here to-morrow to enter immediately on his duties as Commissioner from Virginia. His mission is to restrain the Administration from acts likely to lead to a collision. Other Commissioners start to the seceding States for the same purpose. A full delegation will be here on the 4th of February to consult with delegates from all the Border States and arrange a settlement on a basis proposed by Virginia.

The Alabama members have settled their accounts, closed their affairs at this place, and expect to go home to-morrow. Possibly Mr. Cobb, of the House, will remain until the close of the present month. Messrs. Houston and Cobb express regret at the necessary separation, but also express the belief that it can never be remedied; that Union men in that State must now yield and abide the destinies of the Southern Republic; that the South will never, upon the question of reconstruction, take less than protection to Slavery as their ultimatum; and this they rightly judge the North will never yield.

It is reported here, from Springfield, that quite a number of leading Republicans have arrived there. It was believed there that the object of this mission is to consult with Mr. Lincoln upon some new plans of settlement for the present national difficulties.

The change in the programme seems to render doubtful Judge Greenwood's acceptance of a Cabinet nomination, so I have just learned from a reliable source.

The son of Wm. L. Yancey has resigned his cadet ship at the Naval School at Annapolis.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

There were about 100 bidders for the five million loan to-day, ranging from 9 to 12 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The minority report from the Committee of Thirty-three, signed by Messrs. Taylor of Louisiana, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Whiteley of Delaware, and Winslow of North Carolina, embraces in substance:

The changes which have taken place in the situation and sentiments of the people of the different States since the formation of the Constitution, have been such that, through misconstructions of some of its provisions and the willful perversion of others, and the introduction of new principles in the formation of parties, which are in direct antagonism to the usages and opinions of the whole American people when the Constitution went into effect, that that instrument has ceased to accomplish some of the most important ends aimed at by its adoption. The differences between the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy from this cause, have at last risen to such a height that they have resulted in the formation of a sectional party in the North, on the Slavery question alone, which will practically exclude the Southern people from any voice in the management of the national affairs, in which they have a common interest with their Northern brethren; and that as this fact, notwithstanding the Republican forms of the Constitution are preserved, in truth destroys the spirit of Republicanism in the Government, it is, therefore, impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the existing state of things is removed.

The report proceeds to say: The present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolutions, if adopted, would restore tranquillity to the country and peace to the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. These amendments, the report asserts, would not, in reality, change the Constitution. They would duly have the effect of restoring it by the added provisions of what it was, in point of fact, on the day of its adoption through the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which erected the barriers against the present sectional contests, as constitutional provisions would now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in the support of the "Crittenden Resolutions," or the substance of them, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps be taken for the calling of a Convention of the States, with a view to peaceable separation, by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States, settling the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the Slavery agitation, which has produced the existing difficulties.

Letters received here from distinguished sources in Georgia, state that though that State considers it to be her duty to secede, she is willing to reunite with the other States on a satisfactory guarantee as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time, the writers remark, in obedience to what she considers to her vital interest.

Two nights ago, Fort Pickens, Florida, was in imminent danger of assault; but since that time, a dispatch, signed by numerous Secessionists in Congress, has been sent thither to their friends, urging them by all means to avoid a collision with the Federal troops. There seems to be no danger, therefore, of an immediate conflict in that quarter.

Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, will remain in Washington ten days or two weeks longer. His visit here has been productive of great good in the interests of peace.

It is not apprehended that any attack will at present be made on Fort Sumter.

The Alabama members of Congress await instructions from their State, while those from Georgia will remain here until they receive an official copy of the ordinance of secession adopted by the Convention of that State.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia, in sending Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, responded to by similar movements in all the States. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburgh, Albany, Columbus, and other State Capitals where Legislatures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia Commissioners.

Ex-President Tyler is expected in Washington in a day or two to urge upon the Government the avoidance of all acts or measures likely to lead to hostilities with the Southern States. Meantime, Judge Robertson, of Richmond, will proceed to South Carolina and Florida on a similar errand, as in those States there are points, Forts Sumter and Pickens, where collisions were more likely immediately to occur than elsewhere in the South.

Washington is now more free from excitement than it has been at any time since the commencement of the session of Congress.

Apprehensions of any difficulties attending the inauguration of President Lincoln exist, but to a limited extent. However, to guard against a possible disturbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve the public peace.

With the probable action of Louisiana this week, the secession movement will be retarded as to other States.

A company of Sappers and Miners from West Point, acting as Infantry, arrived here to-day, and are quartered at the Columbian Armory.

Last week a large number of Republican members of Congress from New-England, the Middle States and the West, united in a strong recommendation to Mr. Lincoln to appoint Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, as Postmaster-General.

Bailey, connected with the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds, has been released from prison on bail to the amount of $5,000. He will appear before a Special Committee to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas (Dem.,) urged immediate action on the Red River Raft bill. He said heavy duties were imposed on all articles which passed over the thirty mile raft.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) desired that the bill be postponed to a more convenient hour, so that Senators might come fully prepared to discuss it.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was in favor of the bill. He moved to specially assign it for Thursday next, at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. Johnson moved to make it 1 o'clock on Thursday, which was carried.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from Pennsylvania in favor of Crittenden's propositions.

Mr. Polk, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill for the removal of the arsenal at St. Louis, and to sell the grounds.

Mr. Thomson, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of citizens of New-Jersey in favor of Crittenden's propositions.

Mr. Latham presented a petition from residents of California, praying for the establishment of a mail route between Los Angelos and San Diego.

Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the expense of the building of a steel or iron gunboat of a capacity and armament of the United States gunboat *Iroquois*.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up his resolution of yesterday in reference to foreign vessels in the port of Charleston, and it was adopted.

Mr. Polk presented the resolutions of the public meeting at St. Louis on the state of the Union and the adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mr. Saward, of New-York, (Rep.,) said in 1850 it was decided to receive the proceedings of public meetings when a majority of the Senate agreed, but to reject them when they were in a minority.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the United States Military Academy at West Point. It has been prepared by the West Point Commission instituted at the last session of Congress.

Ordered to a second reading and to be printed, and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) presented the petition of W. C. Jewett, opposing the Pacific Railroad bill, because he is opposed to a national debt. First, because the Union question is paramount thereto; second, because of the injustice of adding one hundred millions to the national debt in a time of revolution; third, because Pike's Peak, as a middle State, will in time secure a railroad, thereby preserving a state of independent improvement and preventing a national debt; fourth, because in the preservation of the Union, with its rich resources, the country has an ample future for its development.

Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution in relation to the suspension of certain laws in States separating from the Union, as follows:

Whereas, It appears to Congress, that the State of South Carolina has, by an ordinance of the people of that State in Convention assembled, declared the State separated from the United States and the Government thereof, as established under the Constitution; and it further appearing that by reason of such declared separation there are no officers of the United States acting under the authority thereof in the Judiciary Department of this Government, or under the laws for the collection of the revenue of the United States, whereby and in consequence whereof the laws of the United States are in fact suspended within the limits of said State; therefore, to avoid any hostile collision that may arise between the authorities of the United States and the State of South Carolina, aforesaid, in any attempt to execute the laws of the United States in the absence of the officers required by law to administer and execute said laws, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that from and after the passage of this joint resolution, all laws of the United States directing the mode in which the army and navy, and other public forces of the United States, shall be used by the President of the United States in aiding the civil authorities in executing the laws and authorizing the same, and all laws for the collection of revenues shall be, and the same are hereby suspended, and made inoperative in the State of South Carolina for the time being; and that should it be made to appear hereafter by the Executive authority of any other State or States that a like ordinance has been passed by the people of any State, declaring such State or States separate from the United States, then it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to announce such separation by proclamation, and all the laws of the United States shall in like manner be suspended and rendered inoperative in such State as aforesaid.

This joint resolution was passed to a second reading and ordered to be printed.

Pending the bill for the sale of the St. Louis arsenal, the chairman announced that the hour for taking up the special order, the Kansas bill, had arrived.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) called up his amendment, that from and after the admission of the State of Kansas the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable have the same force within the State as any other States; that State is constituted a judicial district, with an established District Court, with powers of jurisdiction as a District Court of the United States for the district of Minnesota; that the Judges, District Attorney and Marshal of the United States that reside in the district of Kansas shall be entitled to the same compensation as those of the district of Minnesota; that in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon the record of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, the mandate, the execution or order, if further proceedings are necessary, shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; that each of these Courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same and award the final process therein; that the Judge of the District Court for the District of Kansas shall hold two regular terms annually at the seat of Government in said State, to commence on the second Monday of April and October of each year.

Mr. Fitch made a motion for a vote on adding his amendment to the bill, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—27.

After a short debate, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.) moved that the Senate reconsider the vote on disagreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Green. The vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, and Wigfall.—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.—29.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved the Senate adjourn.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Thompson and Wigfall—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Morrill, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—33.

Mr. Green moved to amend the bill by inserting, "that before this act shall take effect, the people of Kansas shall, by a vote at such times and places as the Legislature by law shall order assent to the provisions of this act, or that until the Convention of delegates thus assent, which delegates may be elected by qualified electors as the Territorial Legislature directs, including, however, the whole Territory embraced in the limits herein prescribed as the boundaries of the State of Kansas."

Mr. Green called for a vote on the amendment, which resulted—Ayes 21 Nays 32.

After further debate, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.) moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Grimes called for a vote on the motion, which was lost, by—Yeas 18, Nays 30.

An amendment was made to add to the old bill a provision for the temporary Government of the Territory of Jefferson.

After further debate Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock P. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called for a vote on the motion.

The motion was lost by yeas 21, nays 28.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) obtained leave to present a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate whether he has accepted, either with or without conditions, any drafts or orders, or requests to pay money to the Chiriqui Improvement Company and A. W. Thompson, or either of them, or any one else, for them or either of them, and if so the dates and amounts of such acceptance.

Mr. Green said he was ready to inflict a four hour speech.

Mr. Cameron—Let us pass the bill on Monday, at 12½ P. M., without offering amendment. I received much instruction yesterday by what the learned Senator said, and if I am kept here to night, I am afraid I shall loose the thread of the discourse. Let us adjourn now, and let things be decided on Monday. I again move to adjourn.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. Pugh, the Senate adjourned at 5 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Army bill was passed.

The bill providing for the payment of the California war debt, amounting to $500,000, for suppressing Indian hostilities, was passed.

The House considered private bills.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions.

Messrs. Harris of Maryland, Clemens of Virginia, and Holman of Indiana, presented similar memorials.

Mr. Florence gave notice that he will on Monday offer an amendment to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittenden compromise.

Adjourned at an early hour.

GEORGIA DECLARED OUT OF THE UNION.

PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE BY THE STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at 2 o'clock this afternoon, by Yeas, 208; Nays, 89. It is as follows:

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

And we do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

A motion to postpone the operation of the Ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority.

Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are among those who voted against the Ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue system until it shall be ordered otherwise; also to continue all the civil Federal officers.

The Ordinance of secession was ordered to be engrossed on parchment and to be signed on Monday at noon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 19—9 P. M.

The Convention has been in secret session nearly all day.

Ben. Hill introduced a substitute for the Secession Ordinance, but it was lost. Subsequently he voted for the Ordinance, declaring as he did so that as Georgia had determined for secession he would share her fate for weal or woe.

Judge Linton Stephens said that while he approved of the Ordinance he saw no reason for its adoption now. He therefore would not vote for or sign it.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are being made here to-night in honor of the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, including the firing of cannon, the letting off of sky rockets, the burning of torches, and music and speeches.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Maj. Chase has telegraphed the Mayor of New-Orleans for two thousand men to take Fort Pickens, at Pensacola. The Mayor responded that the men could be raised in two days if Florida would equip them. The Governor telegraphed for them to come to-night, when the Military Board will make provisions for raising and arming the men. Meetings will be called to-morrow.

The highest excitement prevails throughout the city. Three hundred men are on their way to Pensacola from Mississippi. If the President does not order the surrender of Fort Pickens great carnage will ensue.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Pilots at Pensacola are notified not to bring in United States vessels, under the penalty of death.

Washington dispatches intercepted are in the hands of Florida officers of the State forces, which number nearly one thousand.

Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, is expected to surrender.

The Florida forces have twenty-five heavy guns mounted, and can take Fort Pickens with a loss of three hundred men.

Preference is now given at New-Orleans to New-York ships over other Northern or foreign vessels.

A dispatch yesterday reports a ship ashore fifteen miles east of Port Pickens. It is supposed to be the United States ship *Supply*.

The ship *Supply* sailed on the 15th from Pensacola for New-York, with the officers of the Navy-Yard.

The steamer of war *Crusader* had arrived at Havana on the 15th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic* from Pensacola yesterday evening, reports 2,000 men at the Navy yard. Troops are arriving from all directions. The steamer *Wyandotte*, was lying at the entrance of the harbor, communicating with Fort Pickens, having the families of the officers aboard, and out of coal and supplies, but was not permitted to enter the harbor.

Opinion was divided in regard to fighting.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

MARINES SENT TO WASHINGTON—EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS, ETC.

The United States marines who arrived here from the Pacific fleet a few days since, left the Brooklyn barracks on Saturday for Washington, in compliance with official instructions. It is understood that these are to be retained in service for the present.

The steamer *Water Witch* will be reported ready for sea next week. Her next duty will be performed at home, as she is supposed to be ordered for commission for special purposes.

Preparations are making at Brooklyn to receive the United States storeship *Supply*, having on board the officers of the Pensacola Navy-yard. There is a report that Commodore Armstrong will be tried by general Court-martial for surrendering his command to the Floridians.

Orders are daily expected at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the equipment of the three men-of-war which are ready for active duty there. The *Pawnee* gun-boat, the sailing frigate *St. Lawrence*, which last served as flag-ship on the coast of Brazil, and the first-class corvette *Jamestown*, are all in good condition, and could be put in commission in ten days.

THE CITY MILITARY TO BE IN READINESS FOR SERVICE.

On Saturday last orders were issued to the members of a number of military companies in this City and in Brooklyn, to hold themselves in readiness to repair to their several armories, prepared for service, on hearing the alarm signal from the City Hall bells. The orders state that no immediate call for active service is anticipated, and that it is to be understood as merely precautionary. It is believed that the orders were issued in consequence of the reports of the secret organization here of military companies composed of men who sympathise with the Secessionists at the South, and who might be inclined to disturb lawful meetings of citizens in this City and in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia, held at the Regimental Armory, on Friday evening last, the following resolutions, were, on call of the ayes and nays, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board deem the action of the Division Board in tendering the services of the First Division to the Governor, &c., &c., presumptuous and unauthorized, inasmuch as the members composing the different regiments of the Division have never voted or even been consulted on the subject; and further, that such action was unnecessary and wholly uncalled for, as the laws of the United States and of the State of New-York provides for calling out the Militia when necessary.

Resolved, That this Regiment will ever hold itself in readiness to maintain the laws when *legally* and properly called upon.

By order of the Board.

Col. HOMER BOSTWICK, President.

G. A. Raymond, Sec'y.

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN BOSTON.

ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Wendell Phillips is announced to speak here to-morrow evening. The Anti-Slavery Society asked the protection of Mayor Wightman, who refused to protect Phillips, but assured the Society that the peace of the city should be maintained.

The Society then sought the protection of Gov. Andrew, who sent his aids to see what the Mayor proposed to do. The Mayor replied to them that he would maintain the peace of the city; that if a disturbance took place in the hall it would be cleared, and that if there were indications of a row before the hall doors were opened he would have the hall closed. Protection has been asked for the annual Anti Slavery meeting to be held next week, but it was refused.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Wendell Phillips addressed the Twenty-eighth Congressional Society in Music Hall this afternoon on the state of the crisis. He declared himself to be a disunion man, and was glad to see South Carolina and other Southern Slave States had practically initiated a disunion movement. He hoped that all the Slave States would leave the Union and not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once. He denounced the compromise spirit manifested by Mr. Seward and Charles Francis Adams with much severity of language, and there was an occasional stamping of feet and hissing, but no outbreak.

Mr Phillips was escorted home by a few policemen and a great crowd pushing about him. The audience in the Hall was composed mainly of those regularly attending services there.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. TALBOT FROM WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Lieut. Talbot arrived here last night with gloomy tidings.

The Governor and the members of his Cabinet were in consultation the greater part of last night on the intelligence communicated by Lieut. Talbot.

A white flag came from Fort Sumter this morning. The object of it is said to be to demand that South Carolina cease erecting fortifications.

Lieut. Davis and four soldiers from Fort Sumter are in the city. The soldiers are witnesses in a murder case.

Lieut. Davis is out on parole. He is being entertained by his friends, and drinks to a peaceable settlement of the present unhappy difficulty.

Fort Sumter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston.

SHIPMENT OF POWDER AND SHELL TO CHARLESTON.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Jan. 19.

One thousand kegs of powder and twenty thousand pounds of shot and shell from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, left this morning by special train by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, destined to Charleston, to the order of Gov. Pickens.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

DESTROYING THE COMMERCE OF MOBILE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The House passed to-day a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea. It makes pilots liable to fine and imprisonment who bring foreign vessels into the harbor of Mobile, and authorizes the commander of Fort Morgan to destroy the beacon and landmarks at his discretion.

A resolution was also passed to make a contract for the construction of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in order to effect a more rapid communication with Fort Morgan.

It is understood that Mr. Hooper of the *Mail*, will be a candidate for Clerk of the Southern Congress. He is warmly supported by the Secessionists here.

It is impossible to get any information of the secret proceedings of the Convention.

ACTION OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 19.

In the Senate the consideration of the report on Federal relations, contemplating a National Convention, was resumed.

The second resolution in the report was amended by appointing John Tyler, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, George W. Summer and James A. Seddon, Commissioners to Washington, on the 4th of February, to meet Commissioners from other States.

The fifth resolution was amended by modifying Mr. Crittenden's proposition, so as to give additional protection and security to slave property.

The sixth resolution was amended by appointing John Tyler a Commissioner to wait on the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson a Commissioner to South Carolina and the other seceding States, to request them to abstain from hostile acts during the pendency of proceedings.

The report was then passed by ayes 40, nays 5.

Mr. Bruce offered the following:

Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the differences between the two sections of country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister Slaveholding States.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Stuart offered, as a basis of adjustment, a measure contemplating the withdrawal of the trust in regard to the Territories from the hands of Congress, and providing for an equitable partition of the Territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States by an amendment of the Constitution; also, providing that the States created out of the Territory north and south of 36° 30′ shall be admitted "with or without Slavery," as their Constitutions may ordain. Ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, as above given.

Mr. Seddon then offered the following:

Resolved, That the interests of Virginia are those of her Southern sisters, and no reconstruction of the Union can be permanent which will not secure to each section self-protecting power against any invasion of the Federal Union upon the reserved rights of either.

The resolution was adopted.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Committtee on the Confederacy of the Mississippi Legislature has reported resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy, and to establish a Provisional Government for seceding States and States hereafter seceding. The proposed Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February.

Two-thirds of the elected delegates to the Louisiana Convention are Secessionists.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which the House concurred, and the bill finally passed. The amendment reads thus: "No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the Government of the United States, or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same." Mr. Russell, Commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong secession speech before a joint session of the Legislature last night.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Legislature, thus far, has been occupied with miscellaneous matters, having no direct bearing upon National affairs.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The House has accepted the Senate's amendment to elect delegates on the 9th, to assemble in Convention on the 25th of February.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, reported a series of resolutions to the Senate, fully indorsing the Crittenden resolutions, and instructing the Senators of the State in Congress, and requesting the Representatives, to support them. They will be discussed next week, and passed by both Houses, no doubt. The Committee also call upon Congress to order a National Convention in case Crittenden's or similar measures are not speedily adopted.

UNION MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Union meeting last night was one of the largest ever held here. It was exceedingly disorderly and unharmonious. A large proportion of the meeting was opposed to the Crittenden or any other compromise. Several sets of resolutions, of diverse tenor, were offered, but amid the confusion it was difficult to decide the real sentiments of the meeting, which broke up in confusion, the lights being extinguished by order of the Mayor.

A LETTER FROM FORT SUMTER.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Albany from an officer of the United States Army on duty at Fort Sumter: JANUARY 12, 1861.

My Dear Sir—You know our position here. This goes to you only by an unexpected opportunity, for all communications are cut off. I would like you to know the details of our move from Fort Moultrie. I will write again more at length.

The *Star of the West* was fired on on Thursday morning. She turned almost at once and left the harbor. Yesterday Gov. Pickens sent his Secretary of War and State to demand a surrender of the Fort. The Major called a counsel of war. They unanimously voted *never!*

A messenger from the Governor goes to Washington this morning. You need have no fears for us. We, individually, are determined to hold out to the last and to stand by our flag; and this you well know.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia and the Teutonia.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The American Crisis as Viewed Abroad.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool at 12.30 P. M. on the 5th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 6th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The *Teutonia*, from Bremen and Southampton—the latter port on the 7th—arrived last night. A synopsis of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *Asia* brings £338,000 in specie.

The specie per *Teutonia* is consigned as follows: From Hamburg, 1 case of $10,000, Von Sehl, Schmlinskey & Co.; 1 barrel, $14,170, L. Von Hoffman & Co. From Southampton, £50,000, R. C. Ferguson; £10,000, Schuchard & Gebhard; £10,000, B. Behrend & Co.

Four steamers were overdue from America when the *Asia* left Liverpool. The continued prevalence of easterly winds caused these protracted passages.

The Cunard screw steamer *Marathon* is advertised to take the place of the *Kedar* from Liverpool for New-York on the 8th of January.

The *City of Washington* takes the place of the *Vigo* for New-York on the 9th.

The Cork *Examiner* gives currency to a rumor that the Prince of Wales is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The statement obtained but little credence.

Mr. Sydney Herbert, Secretary of War, had issued an address to his constituents, stating that the heavy duties of his department, added to those of the House of Commons, have proved to much for his strength, and compel him to resign his seat in Parliament. Mr. Herbert would be at once elevated to the House of Lords, but would retain his Secretaryship.

An Antwerp newspaper alleges that the French Government are in the receipt of private information that the allied fleets have experienced a severe hurricane at the mouth of the Pei ho, and that 11 English and 7 French gunboats were lost. The crews are stated to have been saved.

Some little anxiety was felt for the fate of the West India mail steamer *Shannon*. She left St. Thomas on the 6th December for England, in tow of the mail steamer *Trent*. On the 20th the vessels parted company during a heavy storm, and the *Trent* was unable to discover the *Shannon* again. The *Trent* reached Plymouth on the 3rd, but nothing has been heard of the *Shannon*, which vessel has only her sails to rely upon.

Sir Peter Fairbairn, Ex-Mayor of and one of the leading men of Leeds, died on the 4th inst.

In the various Dock-yards no fewer than 43 vessels of war, carrying from 1 to 91 guns each, were in course of construction.

The Emperor's remarks to the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day had produced no impression—favorable or unfavorable—in Paris, no great importance being attached to them.

The *Moniteur* announces the death of Don Fernando de Bourbon, at Vienna.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that such bonds of the Turkish loan as might not be subscribed for on the 5th of January, would be taken by a company of bankers.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Gen. Ignatieff, the Prussian Ambassador at Peking, "as an acknowledgment of the willing assistance he never ceased to give to the French Commissioner Extraordinary during the negotiation of the treaty which has just been signed at Peking."

The diplomatic correspondence between France and England on the presence of the French fleet before Gaeta is said to be most unsatisfactory.

The position of affairs at Gaeta was unchanged.

It was reported that negotiations had been opened between the Sardinian Government and Francis the Second for the conclusion of an armistice at Gaeta of longer duration.

The official Prussian *Gazette* announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of Government as King William the Fifth.

On the 4th inst. a deputation from the municipality of Berlin presented, in the name of the city, an address of condolence to the King. His Majesty, in reply, expressed his deep grief at the heavy loss which had been sustained by the Royal family, and recalled how the late King, in addition to his high intellectual attainments, always took the most heartfelt interest in the welfare of his people, how the Princes of Hohenzollern had always entertained feelings of affection for their subjects, whose interests they considered as identical with their own. The King continued as follows:

"Perhaps you have already discovered that in this respect I hold the same opinions. Formerly, perhaps, I was misunderstood, but I can assure you that I have always had the same love for my people. I should not be misunderstood. I stated the principles of my Government when I assumed the Regency on the 8th of November, 1858. I shall invariably and inviolably maintain these principles during my future government. I gladly accept the expression of your loyalty. A time may come when I shall remind you of these expressions, for I reckon on the fidelity of my citizens, as the loyalty of my people has extricated us in situations of difficulty. Many changes have taken place in the course of last year, and all that has been done has not always been done rightly. No one shall induce me to abandon the principles which I have pronounced, and I give you the assurance that I shall, with true affection for my people, abide by these principles. I authorize you to communicate to the citizens of Berlin the sentiments which I have expressed to you, and I thank you for what you have expressed in the name of the Municipality."

The Weiner *Zeitung* is authorized to declare all reports of the retirement of Count Rechberg from the Ministry to be totally unfounded.

The Russian Imperial Manifesto, announcing the abolition of serfdom, is expected to be published on the 3d of March.

Two vessels hoisting the Sardinian flag had been stopped at Galatz. Their cargoes, consisting of arms and ammunition, had been seized. A strict watch was being kept at the mouth of the Danube.

The Paris *Patrie* reports that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to grant a Constitution to Poland, and to place it on a similar footing to that in which Hungary stands with regard to the Austrian Empire.

Soafeti Pasha, President of the Council of State, had been dismissed.

Prince Couza had communicated with the Porte, denying complicity with the Hungarians, and reiterating assurances of devotion to the Sultan. The ferment in the Principalities, however, still continued.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PERIL TO THE UNION.

WHO IS IN THE RIGHT?

From the London Times, Jan. 4.

This 4th day of January, 1861, is a day of no ordinary interest to mankind. In this country it will pass like other days, but on the other side of the Atlantic the Americans are observing it as a day of humiliation and prayer in the extreme peril of the State. The occasion will be long remembered. Like ourselves, the Americans are fond of anniversaries. They commemorate with natural affection the day on which the Pilgrim Fathers first landed on Transatlantic soil, and celebrate with honest pride the declaration of their national independence. In future years they will have another epoch to look back upon. Fathers will tell their children that the year 1861 opened with a crisis so terrible to the Republic that its citizens betook themselves to public mortification on a day appointed, and sought by mournful Litanies to avert the public danger. That such an event should have actually occurred within a century of the foundation of the Union, and at a period apparently of its highest position among the States of the world, is not a little remarkable. It is due, no doubt, in the main to the accidental influence of an exceptional institution, but some of its most formidable conditions *are also traceable to the operations of a purely Democratic policy.* It is not denied in America that the clamor for immediate secession proceeds *from that class of the Southern population which has least to lose*, and that the wisdom of those who might offer better counsels is powerless against the ravings of an irresponsible mob. We have but one hope in this country, *and that is that the rupture may be averted*; but there is a particular aspect of the question at issue which deserves more notice than it has received. We may go so far, indeed, as to say that at this most critical point of the struggle the original question is left without notice at all.

Nobody, either on the one side or the other,—neither Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, nor Mr. Buchanan, the President in office,—has condescended to bestow a single argument on that proposition from which the Freesoilers originally set out. They started from the principle that Slavery was, in its very nature and essence, a disgrace to a Christian people and a civilized land. At that time there were hardly two opinions on the abstract proposition. What was said for the South was not that Slavery was a defensible institution in itself, but that it was an existing one; that it had been inherited from the earliest times of the Commonwealth, and encouraged by a long course of legislation; that the abrupt enfranchisement of millions of slaves was a thing impossible, and that the work of abolition must be most carefully considered, even if it were not remitted, in default of any practicable scheme, to the insensible operation of time itself. Nobody, however, denied that Slavery was an evil, or that certain citizens of the Union might justifiably exert themselves to compass the removal of such an evil from their common country. Foremost among these proposals stood naturally their resolution to prevent the mischief from growing. If they could not, for the present, make Slavery any better, at least they might take care that it grew no worse. They might keep the blot frem spreading, and so provide by timely legislation that no new State of the Union should be infected with the disorder which had been inheritd by the old ones. That was the original theory of the Abolitionists, and we reproduce it for the sake of showing its moderation and its justice. Considering what Slavery is, and must be—considering the infinite evils which it necessarily engenders, will any one say that the people of New-England had not a right to declare that it ought not to exist within the Territories of the American Union; that the soil of a free people should be a free soil to all, and that an institution which blemished the Union in the sight of the world should be abolished as soon as prudence would permit, and confined to the narrowest limits possible until the time of that consummation should arrive?

Nevertheless, that position of the Northern States *is now utterly overlooked.* The character of Slavery, as a national institution, is left without a word of comment. All the arguments proceed on the assumption that the controversy is one between the North and the South, in which the South holds one opinion and the North another, and each with equal justice. No one thinks of asking whether the principles for which South Carolina is contending are admissible in themselves. Mr. Buchanan, especially, addresses himself to the subject as if such a view of it never entered his mind. He argues as if the difference between the Northern and Southern States of the Union was simply a difference of tariff, or a disputed boundary, or a contested jurisdiction. *He never gives a thought to the fact that what the Free States require they are morally justified in requiring, while what the Slave States demand they can demand only at the cost of humanity and right.* He even goes to the length of affirming—so strangely has the contest degenerated—that the New-Englanders have no right to discuss the question of Southern Slavery at all. He says that the usages of the Carolinas are no more to them than the institutions of Russia or Brazil, and that their meddling with such matters partakes of impertinence. If this be so, we can only say that the "Union" of America must be so utterly unsubstantial that it may as well be dissolved at once. If the people of Massachusetts are so absolutely without interest or concern in the affairs of Georgia that they have no title even to discuss the question of Georgian Slavery, the separation of the two States cannot be much widened by a rupture of the Federal Union. If the South really stands to the North in the relation only of Brazil or Russia, matters will not be changed by the dissolution of a nominal confederacy, for the States could not well become more strange to each other than this theory would represent them to be already. But, of course, we dispute the fact. The people of the American Union are in the eyes of the world one people—not only as springing from the same stock, speaking the same language, and owning the same blood, but as acting through the same Government, and sailing under the same flag. Whatever affects one State in the way of national reputation affects all. Europe does not discriminate between provinces, whether for praise or blame. When America's greatness is spoken of, Massachusetts and Mississippi share alike in the respect which is commanded, and when stories of Slavery are circulated it is on the national Stars and Stripes that the discredit falls. To say that one portion of the American people have no title to concern themselves with the acts of another portion touching not only the eternal instincts of morality, but the character of the whole, is to assert what it would be impossible to maintain.

As we have taken up this case for an impartial, though friendly judgment, we must in honesty go one step further, and declare our conviction that even in the political agitation of the question *the Southern States have sinned more than the Northern.* No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the North has been so extravagant as the doctrines now openly avowed by the South. The Slave States have long ceased to be content with sufferance. In their passionate effrontery they have loudly declared that Slavery, so far from being a blemish, is a positive blessing to a country, that it is the only true basis of labor and the best cement of social institutions. They have claimed the right not only of preserving it for the present, but of perpetuating it for all time, and of extending it into every territory annexed to the American Union. One by one they have destroyed or set aside all barriers in the shape of limits or compromises, and have driven their principles by sheer force down the throats of their opponents. As a last resource they are preparing apparently to carry out a menace of long standing, and to destroy the very fabric of the Union rather than recognize the fact that any other views than their own may prevail in the councils of Government. They cannot profess to apprehend any interference with their "property." What they claim is that no man should be President of the United States who does not regard this "property" exactly as they do—that is, who does not acknowledge that a black servant and a black portmanteau are chattels coming under exactly the same category and description.

In this country we cannot so entirely overlook the original question as is done on the other side of the Atlantic. We look at Slavery as unlawful and abominable. We know, and have repeatedly acknowledged, what can be said, if not precisely on its behalf, at any rate, against the views of fanatical Abolitionists. We can understand that it would be hard for an independent and spirited community to hold their institutions under sufferance, and by the tolerance, as it were, of others. We can imagine that the Southern States were led on, step by step, and under the impulse of unexpected successes, to change their ground and raise their terms till the present height of extravagance was reached. All this we can well suppose and admit, and the Americans may confidently assure themselves that *there is no party in this Kingdom which desires anything but the maintenance and prosperity of the Union.* We are more disposed, indeed, to advocate conciliation even at the expense of principle than to stand up for principle in the face of such high political peril. But, for all this, we cannot disguise from ourselves that, apart from all political complications, *there is a right and a wrong in this question, and that the right belongs, with all its advantages, to the States of the North.*

THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the London Times, Jan. 7.

The State of South Carolina has seceded from the Union by an unanimous vote of her Legislature, and it now remains to be seen whether any of the other Southern States will follow her example, and what course the Federal authorities will pursue under the circumstances. While we wait for further information on these points, it may be well to consider once again the cause of quarrel which has thus begun to rend asunder the mightiest Confederation which the world has yet beheld. One of the prevalent delusions of the age in which we live is to regard democracy as equivalent to liberty, and the attribution of power to the poorest and worst educated citizens of the State as a certain way to promote the purest liberality of thought and the most beneficial course of action. Let those who hold this opinion examine the quarrel at present raging in the United States, and they will be aware that Democracy, like other forms of Government, may coexist with any course of action or any set of principles. Between North and South there is at this moment raging a controversy which goes as deep as any controversy can into the elementary principles of human nature, and the sympathies and antipathies which in so many men supply the place of reason and reflection. The North is for freedom, the South is for Slavery. The North is for freedom of discussion, the South represses freedom of discussion with the tar-brush and the pine fagot. Yet North and South are both Democracies—nay, possess almost exactly similar institutions, with this enormous divergence in theory and practice. It is not Democracy that has made the North the advocate of freedom, or the South the advocate of Slavery. Democracy is a quantity which appears on both sides, and may therefore be rejected, as having no influence over the result. From the sketch of the history of Slavery which was furnished us by our correspondent from New-York last week, we learn that at the time of the American Revolution Slavery existed in every State of the Union, except in Massachusetts; but we also learn that the great men who directed that Revolution—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry and Hamilton, were unanimous in execrating the practice of Slavery, and looked forward to the time when it would cease to contaminate the soil of free America. The abolition of the Slave-trade, which subsequently followed, was regarded by its warmest advocates as not only beneficial in itself, but as a long step towards the extinction of Slavery altogether. It was not foreseen that certain free and democratic communities would arise which would apply themselves to the honorable office of breeding slaves, to be consumed on the free and democratic plantations of the South, and of thus replacing the African Slave Trade by an internal traffic in human flesh, carried on under circumstances of almost equal atrocity through the heart of a free and democratic nation. Democracy has verily a strong digestion, and one not to be interfered with by trifles.

But the most melancholy part of the matter is, that during the seventy years for which the American Confederacy has existed, the whole tone of sentiment with regard to Slavery has, in the Southern States at least, undergone a remarkable change. Slavery used to be treated as a thoroughly exceptional institution—as the evil legacy of evil times—as a disgrace to a Constitution founded on the natural freedom and independence of mankind. There was hardly a political leader of any note who had not some plan for its abolition. Jefferson himself, the greatest chief of the Democracy, had in the early part of this century, speculated deeply on this subject; but the United States became possessed of Louisiana and Florida, they have conquered Texas, they have made Arkansas and Missouri into States, and these successive acquisitions have altered entirely the view with which Slavery is regarded. Perhaps as much as anything, from the long license enjoyed by the editors of the South of writing what they pleased in favor of Slavery, *with the absolute certainty that no one would be found bold enough to write anything on the other side, and thus make himself a mark for popular vengeance,* the subject has come to be written on in a tone of ferocious and cynical extravagance which is to an European eye absolutely appalling. *The South has become enamored of her shame.* Free labor is denounced as degrading and disgraceful; the honest triumphs of the poor man who works his way to independence are treated with scorn and contempt. It is asserted that what we are in the habit of regarding as the honorable pursuits of industry incapacitate a nation for civilization and refinement, and that no institutions can be really free and democratic which do not rest, like those of Athens and of Rome, on a broad substratum of Slavery. So far from treating Slavery as an exceptional institution, it is regarded by these democratic philosophers as the natural state of a great portion of the human race; and, so far from admitting that America ought to look forward to its extinction, it is contended that the property in human creatures ought to be as universal as the property in land or in tame animals.

Nor have these principles been merely inert or speculative. For the last 10 or 12 years Slavery has altered her tactics, and *from a defensive she has become an aggressive power.* Every compromise which the moderation of former times had erected to stem the course of this monster evil has been swept away, and that not by the encroachments of the North, but by the aggressive ambition of the South. With a majority in Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, the advocates of Slavery have entered on a career the object of which would seem to be to make their favorite institution conterminous with the limits of the Republic. They have swept away the Missouri Compromise, which limited Slavery to the tract south of 36 degrees of north latitude. They have forced upon the North—in the Fugitive Slave bill—a measure which compels them to lend their assistance to the South in the recovery of their escaped bondmen. In the case of Kansas they have sought by force of arms to assert the right of bringing slaves into a free Territory, and in the Dred Scott case they obtained an extra-judicial opinion from the Supreme Court which would have placed all the Territories at their disposal. All this while the North has been resisting, feebly and ineffectually, this succession of Southern aggressions. All that was desired was peace, and that peace could not be obtained. While these things were done the South continued violently to upbraid the Abolitionists of the North as the cause of all their troubles, and the ladies of South Carolina showered presents and caresses on the brutal assailant of Mr. Sumner. In 1856 the North endeavored to elect a President who, though fully recognizing the right of the South to its slave property, was opposed to its extension in the Territories. The North were defeated, and submitted almost without a murmur to the result. On the present occasion the South has submitted to the same ordeal, but not with the same success. They have taken their chance of electing a President of their own views, but they have failed. Mr. Lincoln, like Col. Fremont, fully recognizes the right of the South to the institution of Slavery; but, like him, he is opposed to its extension. This cannot be endured. With a majority in both Houses of Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, the South cannot submit to a President who is not their devoted servant. Unless every power in the Constitution is to be strained in order to promote the progress of Slavery, they will not remain in the Union; they will not wait to see whether they are injured, but resent the first check to their onward progress as an intolerable injury. This, then, is the result of the history of Slavery. It began as a tolerated, it has ended as an aggressive institution; and, if it now threatens to dissolve the Union, *it is not because it has anything to fear for that which it possesses already, but because it has received a check to its hopes of future acquisition.*

WANTED—A KING!

From the London Globe.

One of the best of the characters, *Joe Gargery*, in Dickens' new story, says—"The King upon his throne with his crown upon his 'ed, can't sit and write his acts of Parliament in print without having begun, when he were a unpromoted Prince, with the alphabet." There is here a slight confusion of ideas as to the English Constitution and the manners and customs of kings and princes, but the South Carolinians (as represented by the correspondent of a Liverpool paper) who expect Queen Victoria to give them one of her sons—an "unpromoted Prince"—for King, are just as wide of the mark in their estimate of English laws, political or moral. It may be unkind, but we cannot afford to let South Carolina have one of our Princes—we have no "Black Prince" at present to suit their tastes—and indeed it requires a very strong imagination to contemplate one of the sons of our gracious Queen sitting on a South American throne, with slaves for one-half his subjects, and slave-owners the other half. He should give up the lion of England for the rattle-snake which the new heraldry of the South affects, or more elaborately assume armorial bearings, "*Crest*, a cat (of nine tails) rampant; arms, negroes *couchant* in a field of cotton, blood-hounds *regardant*—supporters, slave-drivers armed—motto, Live and lash." The royal hope of this South Carolinian may be placed in curious contrast with the frenzy of the Pro-Slavery writer who proved, the other day, in three columns of *Harper's Weekly*, (a widely circulated paper,) that England had paid £20,000,000 to free the West India blacks, foreseeing the Abolitionist agitation in the States, and the consequent disunion of the glorious Confederacy!

But if England refuses a Prince, why should not South Carolina apply to Spain? Queen Isabella might offer to buy South Carolina and her sister States, explaining the "manifest destiny" which ought to give Cuba and the Gulf States to the same dominion, and Mr. Buchanan might be puzzled to show cause why he should resist the transfer of a people who detest his rule and seek independence. Or the Pope, who in old times gave Ireland to Henry II., might be asked to bestow a King upon these Carolinians traveling in search of a sovereign; and if he sanctioned a Spanish Prince he might, with his blessing, give the South that celebrated Black Madonna which in Spain varies the monotony of Mariolatrous devotion. But he might more appropriately effect a grand Christmas transformation, and change for Francis II. gloomy Gaeta into that "realm of dazzling delight" in the South where "nationality" and "revolutions" would be unknown, and where the lazy and fickle lazzaroni would be replaced by docile industrious blacks.

But what if these pictures of the pastoral peacefulness of Slavery were not all quite true, as indeed the letter of a South Carolina lady, printed elsewhere, broadly hints. Old King Coal is a merry old soul, but young King Cotton is rather fanatical and moody, and he is ever muttering sedition or growling at the possibility of insurrection. The "American humor" sometimes imported into our publication, certainly owes nothing to the South; we doubt whether a single story, jest, or witticism, was ever exported from Charleston or Mobile. The Southern gentleman who wishes an English Prince writes in gloomy gravity, unconscious of his own absurdity; but the North has good humor in its offers of a province to the Prince of Wales. The latest comes *apropos* of the New-York *Ledger*—a little penny journal of enormous circulation. About two years ago its owner, a Mr. Bonner—a Barnum in the newspaper line—offered to give £2,500 to the Mount Vernon fund, provided Hon. Edward Everett wrote him an essay once a week for a year. The essays were not worth the money, but the oddity of so engaging a distinguished statesman for a penny paper brought a fame worth more than ten times the sum. The Yankees improve this precedent by the report that Bonner has offered, if the Prince of Wales will write for him an account of his tour—to pay off the English National Debt: and "the negotiations are still going on." This latest Yankeeism rather throws into the shade the earnest request of the New-York *Herald*, that the Duke of Newcastle, in arranging a Federation of our North American colonies, will, "for Heaven's sake," include the New-England States, whose Anti-Slavery fanaticism endangers the Union, and from whom the rest of the States will be most thankful to separate!

LORD BROUGHAM ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Abolitionists of Boston, it seems, invited Lord Brougham to be present at their Convention held in December last. Lord Brougham answered the invitation as follows:

Brougham, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Sir: I feel honored by the invitation to attend the Boston Convention, and to give my opinion upon the question "How can American slavery be abolished?" I consider the application is made to me as conceiving me to represent the Anti-Slavery body in this country; and I believe that I speak their sentiments as well as my own *in expressing the widest difference of opinion with you upon the merits of those who promoted the Harper's Ferry expedition, and upon the fate of those who suffered for their conduct in it.* No one will doubt my earnest desire to see Slavery extinguished; but that desire can only be gratified by lawful means—a strict regard to the rights of property, *or what the law declares to be property*, and a constant repugnance to the shedding of blood. No man can be considered a martyr unless he not only suffers, but is witness to the truth; and he does not bear this testimony who seeks a lawful object by illegal means. Any other course taken for the abolition of Slavery can only delay the consummation we so devoutly wish, besides exposing the community to the hazard of an insurrection, perhaps less hurtful to the master than the slave. When the British emancipation was finally carried it was accomplished by steps, and five years elapsed between the commencement of the measure in 1833 and its completion in 1838.

The declaration of the law which pronounced a slave free as soon as he touched British ground (erroneously ascribed to the English Courts under Lord Mansfield, but really made by the judges in Scotland) may seem to be inconsistent with the principle now laid down. But I am bound to express my doubts if such a decision would have been given had Jamaica touched upon the coasts of this country. It is certain that the judges did not intend to declare that all property in slaves should instantly cease, and yet such would have been the inevitable effect of their judgment in the case supposed, which somewhat resembles that of America.

In the elevation of your new President all friends of America, of its continued union, of the final extinction of Slavery by peaceful means, and of the utter immediate extinction of the execrable Slave-trade—all friends of the human race must heartily rejoice. They will, let us hope, find in him a powerful ally, as his country may expect to find an able, a consistent and an honest ruler. I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

BROUGHAM.

James Redpath, Esq., Boston, United States.

Spain in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Advertiser.

Madrid, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

The Spanish Government is crowing with ecstatic delight at the robberies perperated by Miramon and confederates upon the English Embassy at Vera Cruz. Its joy is twofold—first that the English Ambassador has been subjected to this indignity in a country where the representatives of Spain and Spanish merchants have long been plundered with impunity; but more particularly is it delighted at the conviction that England will call for a strict account of all these insults, which she will bitterly avenge. O'Donnell knows that an English fleet will soon be before Vera Cruz, when ample reparation will be exacted for all these robberies and indignities. O'Donnell also sent an expedition to Vera Cruz for the same purpose; but no sucking dove could roar more peacefully than the Spanish Admiral and General who commanded the land and sea forces of the expedition. In the humiliation of the Mexican Government Spain will find some gratification; but her Government will be disappointed if it expects to be permitted to coöperate with the English forces in the retribution about to be inflicted.

Legalizing the Exportation of Coolies.

LABOR FOR COTTON LANDS.

From the London Times, Jan. 7.

A correspondent furnishes the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 31st of December, which purports to describe the views of the French Government as to the results to be obtained from the clause of the treaty with China legalizing the exportation of labor. It is not known if the writer speaks from authority, and if his extremely sanguine anticipations and inferences are shared in official quarters:

"It will be seen by the late advices from China that this Government, in their treaty with the Chinese, have legalized the exportation of coolies.

"This has been done, no doubt, in reference to obtaining a supply of labor for the cotton lands in Algeria.

"The great immorality of the Chinese adults heretofore imported has caused the subject to receive a careful and earnest attention, and a plan has been proposed to import boys and girls brought out under the care of priests and sisters of charity, who, on receiving them in China, will cleanse and clothe them, and begin immediately a religious and secular education.

"On arrival in Algeria, and being distributed among the planters, they will retain their teachers, and be ready with their little fingers to pick the cotton balls as they ripen. The cultivation of the land is to be effected with steam-ploughs and horse-hoes, as in this way an enormous area can be kept under culture at a small expense. The yield of cotton (as in the United States) being limited only by the number of pickers, cotton may be thus grown at half the cost of the American, owing to the difference in the value of land and slaves.

"In the year 1855, five bales of cotton were brought to Paris from Algeria, of the best quality, but the want of an organized system of labor similar to the slave system of the States, caused the culture to be abandoned for a time. The great improvements in agricultural machinery have now removed this difficulty in part, and the importation of Coolie children will supply all that is required to insure success at the present time.

"The children are to be apprenticed for twenty years and to be always under supervision. When the picking season is finished, they are to be employed in raising their own food, and in weaving and making their clothing. At the end of their apprenticeship they can marry and become citizens, with an allotment of land, or return to China, as they please.

Such, briefly, is the scheme, which will no doubt be carried out in British Guiana, and the other cotton lands in her extended colonies. That there is not a scarcity of cotton lands in the world, the application of the steam plow with the Coolie emigration will soon prove. Within five years France and England will raise at least half the cotton they use; prompted not only by the independence that this supply will give them, they will be urged on to the work by the great missionary enterprise which it will inaugurate. The organized labor of the railroad system has rendered familiar the carrying out of great land operations with facility and rapidity, and 400 children to a single ship will soon people the plantations when ready to receive them. I subjoin an article from the *Moniteur*, just published, which shows the enormous increase in the consumption of cotton in France in the past year, from which you will infer the solicitude of the Government to engraft its cultivation upon the soil of the Empire:

'We published on the 19th inst. the comparative tables drawn up by the Administration of Customs and of indirect taxes, presenting the imports and exports of the principal kinds of merchandise. The first fact that attracts attention is the large increase in the importation of certain raw materials destined for French manufacturers. Cotton, of which the quantities that paid duty were in 1858 715,000 metrical quintals (22½ lbs. each,) and in 1859 739,000, attained in 1860 the enormous figure of 1,160,000 quintals. Even when deduction is made of the quantities sent abroad, there remain 1,083,070 quintals—that is to say, 344,000 more than the quantity consumed in the corresponding period of 1859.'"

Free and Slave Labor in America.

From the London Times.

The American Union owes its territorial aggrandizement to Slavery, and its commercial strength to freedom. The two systems of labor are not unlike their products. The rude, uncultivated animal labor of the South, worked like a machine, without a will of its own, sows, tills, harvests, and packs in huge bales for market an important vegetable production. Even this is not done without the help of freemen. A kind Heaven supplies a rich soil, and sends down the genial sunshine and refreshing rain. Every other aid in the process, except the actual agricultural work, is rendered by freemen. The field tools come from their shops, and the machine which cleans the crop when gathered, and makes it valuable, was invented and is manufactured in the North. At the water's edge it passes beyond the capacities of slave labor. The intelligence of the freeman is required to design and construct the vessel that is to carry it to the port whence it will be transferred to the manufacturer, to invent and operate the railways that carry it to the mills. What a profuseness of ingenious invention and fertile expedient is exhausted in transforming it into the various fabrics for use! Quick, active, working intellect is demanded at every step. The slave, who can have no home, no wife, no children, no property, no life even that he can call his own, what has he to induce the thought that can alone produce these results? His labor yields only the rough, or, in the strikingly appropriate language of commerce, the *raw* material. When he has exhausted his rude capacities, the hopeful skill of the freeman takes up the work where he left it, and makes of his well-packed bales fine muslins for rich ladies and coarse clothing for the negroes themselves, common calicoes and beautiful prints, fine spun threads which a spider might envy, and the stoutest ropes, beautiful fabrics for male attire, and canvas for ships; and when it has served its purpose in these several forms, the same ingenuity takes possession of the tattered remains, and converts them into perhaps the very paper on which we write. Whether systems of labor so unlike each other—the one so dead—the other so full of life—can continue to live side by side, is a problem which the United States are now attempting to solve for themselves.

Commercial and Financial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on the 4th opened buoyantly at an eighth improvement, but in the afternoon a sudden relapse took place, owing to a report that an Indian Government loan of £3,000,000 sterling would probably be announced in a few days. Consols finally left off at a reduction of ⅛ ₱ cent. from the previous day, closing depressed at 92⅜@½ for account.

The demand for money on the 4th was not so pressing as of late, although still active. No business was done below the Bank Minimum. The payments due on the 4th were generally satisfactorily met. The rates for Monday on the Continent continued generally much lower than in England.

Messrs. Hadow & Son, in the sugar-trade, had suspended payment.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a further decrease in the bullion of £145,280.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1⅝d. Dollars 5s. 1¾d. Eagles 76s. 7d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says, "The raising of the Bank rate suddenly on Monday has tended to check speculations, and as the Trade had previously been large operators the market has since been quiet, irrespective of its holiday character. Prices of American are reduced 1-16@⅛ ₱ lb. since last Friday. The sales of the week, (i. e. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday only,) foot up 22,890 bales, including 1,640 to speculators, and 1,730 to exporters. The market yesterday was quiet, the business being estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,000 taken by speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7⅝	Middling	7 5-16
Fair Mobile	7½	Middling	7 3-16
Fair Uplands	7⅜	Middling	7 1-16

The stock on hand is 529,470, of which 371,650 bales are American.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour steady at extreme prices. Quotations range from 29s.@32s. 6d. Wheat quiet but steady at the full rates of last week. Business is restricted by the difficulty of removing produce into the interior, owing to the severity of the weather. Red Wheat is quoted 11s. 3d.@13s. 3d. White 12s. 6d.@14s. ₱ cental. Indian Corn quiet and 6d. easier. Mixed and Yellow 38s. 6d. White 40s.@41s. ₱ quarter. Richardson, Spence & Co. call Flour 6d. dearer, but slow of sale.

Provisions—Beef dull but unchanged. Pork inactive—rates without alteration. Bacon pressed for sale and rather easier. Lard lower, and salable at 63s.@64s., as in quality. Tallow steady at 58s. 6d.@59s. for North American. Cheese and Butter both slow of sale.

Produce.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes—Considerable sales of Pots at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d., and Pearls at 28s. 6d.@29s. Resin—Common again easier; sales of 8,000 bbs. at 4. 8d. down to 4s. 5d., on the spot, and 4s. 4d., to arrive. Spirits Turpentine in retail demand at 32. 6d.@33s., and 32s., to arrive. Sugars quiet but unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rice in more demand for floating cargoes, but no sellers at late rates. Baltimore Bark—Sales of 500 bags at 6s.@7s. 3d. Fish Oils in moderate demand; Cod, (to arrive,) £37; Sperm, £104@£105. Linseed Oil quiet at 30s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report the Corn market firm; white American 65s.@70s.; red 60s.@65s. Flour 29s.@34s. Iron very dull at £5 5s., both for bars and rails. Scotch pig 49s.6d.@49s. 9d. Sugars very dull and 6d.@1s. lower. Tea quiet, and in some cases 2d. lower. Congous without much change; common ⅞d. Coffee rather dull. Rice firm. Tallow quiet at 60s. 3d. for Y. C. Spirits Turpentine steady at 32s. Fish Oils quiet. Sperm, £103@£104. Cod, £38. Linseed Oil declined to 28s. 6d. Linseed Cakes—Ready sales at £11 15s. for New-York in bbls., and £11 10s. for Boston in bags.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending Jan. 2, inclusive.)

Cotton—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales; stock, 118,000. The market exhibits a drooping tendency, and New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 100f. and *bas* at 95f. Breadstuffs are very firm, and Wheat is dearer in the Havre market. Ashes quiet but very stiff. Coffee in steady demand. Oils continue flat. Rice quiet but steady. Sugar very firm. Tallow and Lard neglected. Whalebone very flat, but prices supported.

The Very Latest by the Asia.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

London, Saturday Evening, Jan. 5.

It is stated that the English Government has sent a strong note to the Emperor of France, protesting against the extension of the occupation of Syria by the French forces. No reply had yet been received.

Another failure is announced in the sugar trade. The house in question is that of Messrs. Hadow & Son, described as sugar and drug merchants.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for account.

The latest sales of American stocks were: Erie Railroad, 35@35¼; New-York Central, 76@80; Illinois Central, 27¾@28 discount.

Liverpool, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady.

The Breadstuffs Market closed steady.

The market for Provisions closed dull.

Paris, Saturday—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy in consequence of the decline in English funds. Rentes, which opened at 67.75, closed at 67.70, or about same as yesterday.

Rome, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

This being New-Year's Day, the Pope received the French officers.

Gen. Goyon, following orders from his Government, made no political allusions in his speech on the occasion.

His Holiness expressed his approval of the expeditions to Syria and China.

His Holiness also said that in defending Gaeta the French fleet serves a just and holy cause.

The Pope avoided making any other political allusion, and said nothing concerning the Emperor Napoleon.

Interesting From South America.

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres by way of England are to the 27th of November.

Gen. Mitre, attended by the Minister of War and a numerous suite, had repaid the visit of Gen. Urquiza in July last, and was cordially received at San José by all classes of the population. The visit was hoped to result in cementing yet closer the alliance which existed between the leading men of the Republic. An official decree convokes Congress for an extraordinary session on the 1st of April next, and the election of deputies for the Buenos Ayrean province was appointed to take place on the 23d of December.

Señor Alvear had resigned, and been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States. At Parana it was reported that a change in the Ministry was probable, Don Marcos Paz to take the Portfolio of War. Dr. Luque had been named Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain. Buchenthal had contracted for the loan of four millions decreed previous to the dissolution of Congress, and had surrendered his lien upon the Custom-house revenues of Santa Fé. Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. had offered to the Government of Buenos Ayres a contract for the construction of a railway southwards as far as Chascomus, or as much further as might be required, on the same terms as the contract for the San Fernando line was granted—viz, a guarantee of seven per cent. The Government had brought forward a new measure, authorizing them to conclude a contract for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, guaranteeing six per cent. upon a capital of $150,000 silver for 20 years, for which also the contracting party is to have the monopoly of submarine telegraphy between those points.

BRAZIL.

Our advices from Rio are to the 9th ult. The activity displayed in the coffee-market at the beginning of November, as reported by last mail, continued unabated, further impulse being imparted to business (chiefly for the United States) on the arrival of the French steam-packet *Navarre*, the sales from the departure of the *Tyne* to the 30th having amounted to 215,000 bags, of which 130,500 were for the United States, 35,000 for the Channel and North of Europe, 45,100 for the Mediterranean, and 4,400 for the Cape of Good Hope. The prices for assorted lots had ranged much the same as previously, 5,450 to 5,600 per arroba. Select good first and superior description, continuing to appear but very sparingly at market, advanced 100 reals. The receipts during the month averaged 9,600 bags *per diem*. After the arrival of the *Magdalena* from Southampton, with the mails, business became more calm, intelligence having been received of a depression in the European markets, owing to increased shipments from the Brazils; and although counterbalanced by the news from the United States of prices having been maintained, on account of the extreme smallness of stocks in all those markets, yet it may readily be concluded that heavy arrivals, soon after to follow, could hardly fail to bring about a reaction. It was therefore probable that operations of importance would not be entered upon without a reduction in prices.

ART GOSSIP.

Artists in this City cannot complain of the times. Of all luxuries they are most indulged in at present. Within the past month there have been several sales of collections of paintings, at which the prices obtained, were absolutely refreshing. Private studios are extensively patronized, and public galleries are paying well. Fifteen years since, it was considered an evidence of artistic appreciation if a family preserved the parental portraits, a few colored engravings and, possibly, one or two dingy oil-paintings, besides the crotcheted sampler and the black paper profiles of Revolutionary grandsire and his matronly help-mate. Now there are few families of even moderate wealth who do not own one or more master-pieces, foreign or native: landscapes of familiar scenes; portraitures, varying vastly in tone, color and quality, from those now sent to the garret, and engravings, photographs and pencillings by the portfolio. New-York, Philadelphia and Boston are the prominent patrons of the fine arts—New-York, of course, vastly in the van.

A recent visit to Philadelphia enabled us to visit some of the studios of the prominent artists, all of whom we found industriously and laboriously at work.

Hamilton, who is one of the ablest, but also one of the most eccentric of them, had just finished a capital sea piece, called a "Wreck off the Coast of Sicily"—a picture which cannot long remain unbought, and which fuly sustains his reputation for boldness of design, peculiarity of effect and disregard of detail. It is well known by those familiar with his style, and at all acquainted with his works, that some of his most successful efforts have been the result of apparent mischances. On one occasion he had finished a painting for the Exhibition, and sent it while yet fresh to the rooms. On the way, the porter stupidly brushed against a passer and daubed unmercifully the undried paint. The picture was hung, and Hamilton coming into the room, was at first thunder-struck, then delighted, and finally vowed the effect was sublime, and would on no account take the painting away or remedy the mishap.

Schusell has on hand two large historical paintings. The first is the "Invention of the Telegraph"—introducing portraits of prominent telegraph men to the number of forty or more. On a table stands the apparatus, to which Prof. Morse is directing the attention of the President of the Company, while the rest are listening to the explanation of the system. The other is entitled "Gertrude of Wyoming." The scene is taken at the moment when the Indians lead before the frightened Gertrude's eyes her father and brother, who are tightly bound—but who for certain reasons do not wish their captors to know of the relationship between them and Gertrude. The attitudes, the expressions, the life, vigor and fire of the pictures are most admirably rendered, while the landscape befits a representation of that charming spot.

The Cosmopolitan Association is doing a very great deal for the fostering of the growing love of art in the community of its adoption. Yearly it employs meritorious artists upon works of magnitude and excellence, paying most liberally for the same. For this Association Moran is painting a very large picture—the "Robbers' Cave"—in which are groups of men sporting, drinking, sleeping, shooting at target, &c., forming a composition full of life and character.

Rothermel is working up a historical painting of the "Declaration of Independence," in which are fifty figures, the faces being portraits copied from faithful and undoubted originals. The interest attaching to such a painting, and particularly at such a time as this, cannot be overestimated.

W. T. Richards, well known and distinguished for his pre-Raphaelite successes, has completed a very charming "Autumn in the Woods," in which the grouping of various parasites and epiphytes with flowers and ferns is the prominent and well rendered feature. He has also painted a large one of the same subject, the foreground of which is filled in with Western trees, whose arched limbs form an appropriate medium through which to behold the distant landscape.

E. D. Lewis has returned from Cuba, with his portfolio crammed with sketches of Cuban life and scenery, from which the galleries of the Keystone State will doubtless refresh themselves.

So much for Philadelphia. Turning again to our own well-stored collections, we find a more than average number of interesting additions.

Du Jonghe, through the accustomed channel of the enterprising Goupil, presents three delicious compositions, and most desirable specimens of his inventive pencil. They are "Summer," "Winter," and the "Easel." In the first a young girl sleeps by an open window; between her soft blonde complexion, the light texture of her muslin dress, and the brilliant colors of the freshly-gathered flowers, there is a striking and happily managed contrast, producing a pleasing and enjoyable effect. That her lover should seize so favorable a moment for the grand larceny of a labial salute, we cannot wonder—in fact one feels more than half persuaded to follow his bold example. In the mate picture, "Winter," the same figure is represented as sitting, clothed in bonnet, furs and shawl, having just come in from a forenoon tramp, by the glowing blaze of an anthracite fire, from which her outstretched hands are receiving comfort and consolation. The texture of the various fabrics is remarkably well done, while the attitude, the expression and the finish of the whole deserve the utmost praise. These two, with the addition of the third, form a series of great attractiveness. In the easel we find a gracefully posed, tastefully dressed, but imperfectly structured young woman, who with complacent smile, steadfastly regards her portrait, which stands upon the frame before her. In this, as in the others, we were struck with the fidelity with which the artist has painted the fabric of the clothing, and the attention which he has paid to the general finish of the picture, while, with the studied carelessness for which he is noted, he disregards the minutiæ of the work.

Fichel's "Evening Party," in the time of Louis XIV., attracts much attention at the same place, and with the three above mentioned and one of Ed. Frere's, compose a very tastefully-arranged group upon a large parlor easel. In this picture there are several groupings, each one of which is a study by itself. Were the name of Meissonier to be placed at the corner, without the alteration of a stroke, the picture would easily bring $3,000 or $4,000; and as it is doubtless the price is high enough, but one can have in it just as fine a specimen of the Meissonier school, for a comparatively small sum, as he could by purchasing a Simon pure effort of the recognised exponent of that peculiar style. The exquisite miniature finish and the smoothness of surface, and texture of fabric and flesh, is wonderful. The profile figures of the women are especially graceful and classical, while the polished wooden floor and the decorations in paint and gilt are faithful portrayals of the saloons of that period.

Frere's picture is most happy in subject and treatment. An elder sister is teaching a younger her morning lesson. There is a graceful naturalness about the group, which brings the scene home to every looker—the homeliness of the surrounding, the patient care of the teacher, and the simple eagerness of the scholar, afford well-improved opportunities for the judicious use of soft neutral tints and skillful management of light.

Wm. Hart has a "Sunset on the Coast of Maine," representing a quiet though not lifeless beach and sea view. There is a wonderful harmony in the color, and the most singular atmospheric effect which we have seen in a long while.

Cropsey has succeeded to the life in presenting a general "Italian view." He gives well the luminosity of Italian air, though the effect is rather too white and brilliant. The combination of general perspective and detail is very fine, though we should object to the idea that minute and detailed effect can ever be noticed through the peculiar haze of the Italian atmosphere. The artist, without doubt, has achieved a decided success in the rendition of his idea—and it is only to the latter that we object—believing implicitly in Cropsey's power, skill and genius.

Goupil has also just received a large painting from the hand of Raffiaen, which will be shortly added to the superb collection of which the foregoing are but chance specimens. It is called a "View on the Lake of Chien," in Bavaria. There are many elements wrought into this picture, an achieved success in any one of which would stamp the painter as an artist. A bold and effective contrast is accomplished in masterly style. A vast mountain forms the back-ground—at the base stretches out a peaceful lake,—the summit is enveloped and shaded by a heavy storm-cloud, one side of which is glorified and brought out in exquisite perfection of feature, by the breaking of the light through the riven cloud, and the placid surface of the water is burnished most glowingly by the colorific rays of the sun. An air of serenity is afforded by the flock of homeward-bound sheep who contentedly saunter along, regardless alike of the sublimity overhead, the grandeur on one side or the gorgeous beauty on the other.

Kensett's "Forest and Cataract," formerly owned by an appreciative amateur, is now offered to the possession of a discriminating public. It is a small but very interesting work—Nature lives on the canvas, and Kensett here, as elsewhere, shows that he has but to try, to succeed. There are but few artists in the world who are his superiors. His rocks, his trees, his crags, his water are real and true. They are what we see on the larger scale of the world, and rarely elsewhere.

The attention of the Broadway promenader cannot fail to be attracted by a singular and noteworthy picture in the window of the print-store, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. It is by Vertel, and represents a "Cock surrounded by hens and chickens." If ever there was a jolly cock, we have him here;—if ever self-complacent, self-reliant rooster proudly marshalled his barn-yard hosts, our pompous friend here portrayed is the one. He is a very gay, very romantic and very vain specimen of the gallinaceous fowl. He struts, he is pert, he is exultant and very contented. Picking over the grain are several very matter-of fact and business-like hens, who with one eye watch their tender young, and with the other seek for food—lending, however, in the true spirit of wifely obedience, both their ears to the cluck of their lord and master. Its the gamiest piece we have seen since the good old days of Cock-Robin and the treacherous Sparrow.

Tait, who does nothing but good pictorial deeds, has sent forth upon the world several broods since we last spoke of him. Chickens, with pert eyes and pin-feathery ends; quails, with chubby breasts and eatable meat, and ducklings remarkable for bill of breadth and down elastic, light and warm. He's a rare man, is Tait, and we trust he may long live to delight us with his quaint style and his unequaled truthfulness.

Lemmens, (queer name for so genial a man,) has painted a group of ducks, half hid among the ferns and long grass, in which they are hiding, or playing, or resting, one hardly knows which. One thing is certain, they are very plump and temptable ducks, and if

> "The little man, who had the little gun,
> Whose bullets were made of lead, lead, lead,"

should happen along, he would undoubtedly consider himself in luck.

Williams, Stevens & Williams have on exhibition a very faithful portrait of Aaron Burr, painted by Vanderlyn, when they were both young. Vanderlyn's style was very like Stuart's. He always prepared his own canvas, which was of a peculiarly coarse texture, and in which he was eminently successful. This picture is wonderfully rich in color, and is one of the best and most perfect efforts of its peculiar maker. It is a singular coincidence that pictures, authentic and original, of Hamilton and Burr, should be on exhibition at the same gallery and at the same time.

Eastman Johnson has given the aid of his pencil to those who desire the earthly fame of Pink. Pink is the little colored girl (and *very* little colored indeed) who was bought by the members of Plymouth Church—she standing the while, with unbared head, by the side of Mr. Beecher upon the platform. It will be remembered that in the plate which was passed for the collection, was thrown a ring, which Mr. Beecher placed upon her finger and told her to remember it was her "Freedom Ring." It is this incident which the artist has chosen as the subject of his crayon drawing. Pink is sitting upon the floor, intently regarding the ring upon her finger, and meditating upon the strange words of kindness and affection spoken to her in the land of strangers.

Leutze's picture of the "Settlement of Maryland" is finished, and is now on exhibition at the Institute of Fine Arts. But we have not space to notice its peculiarities in this week's "Gossip," nor more than allude to the First Artists' Reception, which was given on Thursday evening at Dodworth's Hall. It was a decided success, and many persons of note were there to enjoy the feast of fat things spread and hung for them by their artist friends, to which we shall allude hereafter.

The French and Flemish Gallery is still open, and we are glad to see is doing very well; it deserves success. "Adam and Eve," so long in partnership, tempt and repel, as they always have done and always will do till time shall end. Dubuffe is, without doubt, a great artist; but we had rather have his "Innocence," now on exhibition at Williams', than half-a-dozen such sorry couples, as are our denuded and deluded ancestors, in the little dark room at the back of Goupil's well-filled store.

The exhibition of "Adam and Eve" will close on Saturday, the 19th, and that of the French school shortly. The place of the former will be occupied by Miss Emma Stebbins' "Lotus-Eater"—a statue of which we hear the most flattering reports, and the sight of which will be most gratifying to the admirers of marble beauties and perfection in stone.

The exhibition of "Cinderella" will close on the 31st of the month. No picture has so successfully tested the caprices of public opinion as this, and we are glad to know that the pecuniary return was such as to induce Mr. Schaus to send for others from the pencil of the same artist. The gap which its removal will make in his collection he expects to fill by a large German picture of the "Pastor's Parting Blessing to an Emigrant Family"—which is expected in course of the week. Thus our theory concerning the benefit accruing to lovers of art from the enterprise of private individuals, rather than of public bodies, holds good, though we doubt not in time there will be such a feeling of common necessity and universal demand for works of art, that our Municipal Councils will deem it wise to lend their cheerful aid in support of galleries to which one and all can have free access for study and recreation.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, has written Gov. Hicks a letter pledging him that his "humble efforts shall not be wanting to back Gov. Hicks' noble persistency in keeping Maryland in her only true, right, safe attitude of dignified and quiet expectation of legitimate redress of past wrongs, and provision against contingent dangers, in the regular working of the constitutional Government of the United States."

It is said that Capt. Doubleday (of Fort Sumter) can boast of a grandfather and seven grand-uncles who fought in the Revolution.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"As the honor of our State is concerned, and it is due to her friends everywhere that they should know the truth of the matter, we now state that neither the Governor of South Carolina, nor any other power or authority of law, has ever seized or made use of any of the funds of the Sub-Treasury in this city. We further state that the amount in the Sub-Treasury, when South Carolina seceded, was not the pitiful sum of $9,000, as at first reported, nor the sum of $21,000 as afterwards stated, but it was $150,000, which amount has been reduced in the usual manner, by paymets, according to the law of the United States, to about $50,000. This sum is still in the Sub-Treasury to the credit of the United States Treasurer and the disbursing agents. South Carolina has not touched one cent of this money, and her forbearance in that respect is the more remarkable, because a large amount of it is due to her own citizens for the outfit and provisions of Fort Sumter, for payment of which they vainly besiege the office doors of the Sub-Treasurer—that officer having no power to pay them without an order from the authorities at Washington."

Gen. Lane, who, it will be remembered, was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency a short time since, and who will soon be Ex-Senator from Oregon, writes a brief and characteristic letter to a gentleman in Virginia, declaring it to be his belief that the present crisis can only be settled peaceably by the South being united and firm. If she maintains this stand, the Government will be reconstructed on a firm foundation and for a glorious future, and there will be in the present no more talk of "rebels" and "coercion."

A mercantile firm of New-Orleans is distributing a circular through the Northwest, which concludes with this paragraph: "When Louisiana withdraws from the present Confederacy, her aim and interest will be to remove many of the present restrictions on commerce, and encourage free trade and navigation, and thereby largely increase the trade with the Western States."

Mr. Lincoln was hung in effigy in Mobile, Alabama, on the night of Jan. 11.

A well-informed correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes from Frankfort, Ky., giving warning that there are in existence through the State a large number of secret societies whose avowed object it is to precipitate the State into secession. Mr. Breckinridge, the writer affirms, is known to be in favor of Kentucky's seceding from the Union before the 4th of March next.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier*, in the course of a bold article denouncing the attempt of the Convention to declare the State out of the Union without allowing the people to vote on the question, says:

"The Constitution of the State is what we are sworn to obey. It prescribes the method of its own alteration. That method has not been followed, and yet the Constitution will be essentially altered. Unquestionably the people of the State can revolutionize. A majority of them can call a Convention to provide a new Constitution. But the question of 'Convention or no Convention' has never been submitted to them. It is also possible that a Convention can be called by the Legislature without the assent of the people, though in our opinion a very questionable proceeding; but its acts, in that case, can be valid only when they have received the affirmative vote of the people. Of the 70,000 voters of Mississippi, not 45,000 voted for members of the Convention, and of these only a lean majority, or one falling far below the expectations of the disunion leaders, voted for immediate secession candidates. The present Convention has not the antecedent authorization of the people; and if it has undertaken to play the part of a dictatoral oligarchy, without asking the people's approval of its actions, it will be cited by the advocates of Power hereafter, as another proof of how easily the people can be deprived of one of their 'inalienable rights.'"

Hon. John Wethered, formerly a Member of Congress from Maryland, appeals to the people of the Free States, through the columns of the Baltimore *Patriot*, to instruct their constituents to vote for the Crittenden Compromise.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"I have it on the best authority—the authority, namely, of one of the Grand Jurymen, whom Judge Smalley charged the other day to look after the traitors among us—that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley and Senator Seward, have each been served with a summons to appear before the Grand Inquest, to answer such interrogations as may be put them, there, concerning certain grave matters with which they are supposed to have connection. Mr. Greeley, I understand, is not in town, but Mr. Beecher is, and as that gentleman will no doubt respond, the newspaper reporters, with characteristic enterprise, are already on his heels, anxious to get his 'statement'—before it is made."

Hon. Alfred Ely has written a letter to Aaron Erickson, of Rochester. He attributes the present alarming state of affairs to the imbecility of Mr. Buchanan, and says that he would be willing to make any reasonable concessions to keep the Border States in the Union, but he thinks nothing less than a constitutional guaranty of the right to carry Slavery into Territories now free would satisfy them. He objects to the Crittenden compromise, mainly because of the bearing which it has on territory to be acquired hereafter. The fact that all south of 36° 30′ must be slave territory, would be one of the strongest possible inducements to fillibustering expeditions from the South for the conquest and annexation of Mexico and Central America.

Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe writes from Philadelphia to a friend in Baltimore regretting that Mr. Seward did not propose some specific compromise, and urging the necessity of the Border States taking immediate action to reconcile existing differences. Let Pennsylvania repeal her Personal Liberty bills and then determine with what she would be satisfied as a basis of compromise. Let her say to Virginia, for instance, "Why can we not come to an agreement?" Maryland, New-Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and doubtless New-York, would soon take part in negotiations which Mr. Latrobe firmly believes would result auspiciously.

The New-Orleans papers publish, with laudatory comments, a letter from Thomas Layton, Cashier of the Southern Bank of New-Orleans, to Gov. Moore, offering to place at his disposal, should the public exigencies require the same, a loan of $50,000. As the "honor and welfare of Louisiana" are the only objects had in view in offering this loan, Mr. Layton says that such terms for the reimbursement of the money as Gov. Moore may deem equitible, or such as may be agreed upon with other parties for similar loans, will be entirely acceptable to the Directors of the Southern Bank.

The Richmond *Whig* says that at a public dinner in that city on the night of the 11th, (probably the same at which Gov. Floyd spoke,) a member of the Legislature requested that the company should rise and drink, "standing and in silence," a sentiment which he proposed to offer, and that afterwards the band should play the "Rogue's March." After this preliminary, he announced his sentiment: "Here's to the reputation of Gen. Scott." The only response to his request was a general exclamation of "Oh, no!" and the spontaneous rising of several influential persons, who remonstrated against any such demonstration as that proposed; and thus the episode ended.

Hon. L. W. Spratt, in his address to the Florida Convention, suggested that a Convention of the Southern States might be organized by Feb. 11; that an election for Electors for President and Vice-President, and Senators and Representatives, might immediately be held, so that by Feb. 23 these officers might repair to the Federal Capital, wherever it might be, and a Government might be at once organized, "as perfect in theory and as efficient in practice as any that by possibility may oppose us."

The St. Louis *Republican* reports that forty-five hundred kegs of powder, worth about $23,000, shipped from the East, *via* New-Orleans, to Laflin, Smith & Bois, of St. Louis, on board ship *Tornado*, has been seized in New-Orleans by the Secessionists. The correspondents of Messrs. L. S. & B. have telegraphed the house in St. Louis, desiring the privilege to sell it to the State for cash, fearing that otherwise they would not get anything for it.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that some time since Gov. Floyd directed the Superintendent of the United States Armory in that place to prepare a model rifle musket and drawings for machinery, &c., for the benefit of the new armory now in course of erection by the State of Virginia. The *Republican* propounds the pertinent query "as to whether these drawings, &c., should be forwarded to their destination under existing circumstances."

On Jan. 5 a large Union demonstration was made in Cecil County, Md. Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the precipitate course taken by South Carolina, applauding Major Anderson's course as conservative of peace rather than initiative of hostilities, and repudiating the doctrine of separate State secession in the strongest terms. Hon. Alex. Evan made an earnest and eloquent address to the vast assembly.

LORD BACON.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF LORD BACON FROM UNPUBLISHED PAPERS. By WM. HEPWORTH DIXON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS, 1861.

When DE QUINCY put in a plea in favor of Judas Iscariot, he simply pushed to an ultra application a tendency of historical Criticism which has become very marked during the present age. Bizarre in its extreme illustrations, the disposition to submit the old verdicts passed on characters and lives to reconsideration under the light of a new dispensation, nevertheless justifies itself as a very genuine and generous prompting. In a certain mood of the mind, indeed, a judgment whereto an age has set its seal assumes somewhat of the character of Fate; and it is wise not to deal lightly with these secular verdicts. But it remains to add that *we* also have our right of sentence. For many things are not to be judged of except at a certain perspective, and for characters this is sometimes very long. Amplitude of time—that sets everything right. And it is certainly very sublime that each age is, as it were, a Court of Appeal, where the solemn process of rehearing, confirming, reversing, ever goes on—Justice, in the long run, surely bringing round its revenges.

The figure now before this High Court of Appeal is no less than he from whose brain was begotten the Greatest Birth of Time—FRANCIS BACON. Dying with beclouded fame, he left his justification "to future ages after some generations shall be passed."

This charge Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, known for other the like good works, takes in hand, having been so fortunate as to discover a large amount of new documentary evidence, which he brings to bear on the reconsideration of the Personal History of Lord BACON.

Surely we can do no less than lend a ready ear to any evidence that may end that long-standing, painful antagonism which racks the reason with a character compound of Light and Darkness—an angel's mind, a viper's heart. Show that BACON was not a false friend, a venal Judge, a dishonest man—we can have nothing but applause for that. We may surely be willing to do for a man what we think but fair for a picture—give him the advantage of the best light.

The portrait that has long passed current as that of FRANCIS BACON, is so odd a smudge of black and white, that one might doubt whether it could really have ever found acceptance with thoughtful minds. Sage and trickster, Solomon and scapin, such are the violences of light and shadow which painters have lavished on this figure, from the time when POPE hurled the epigrammatic, venom-charged shaft—"Wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind"—to the latest limning of MACAULAY, an elaborately-colored piece of art, but pushing the antagonism to such extreme as to create a moral parodox which admits of no solution.

As to the counts in the indictment which stands against BACON, few who repeat the epigram care to inquire into *them*. In current finding they are, mainly, base ingratitude in furthering the ruin of his munificent patron and friend, the Earl of ESSEX, and corruption in his judicial office, by accepting bribes from suitors.

Into these questions Mr. DIXON throws himself with all the force of his advocacy. His pleading is very warm and, as we may suppose, genuine. It is obviously, however, quite impossible here to follow him throughout his minutious sifting of evidence. Though his extreme warmth may give the argument the air of special pleading, yet the new evidence he has been able to bring forward is of such weight that if it does not finally close the question according to Mr. DIXON's rendering, it must at least very largely modify the current judgment. In respect to the charge of corruption, for instance, he amply vindicates the Chancellor's good name, and conclusively shows that he was guiltless of everything inconsistent with spotless purity of intention.

When, however, under Mr. DIXON's guidance, we have learned that the charges against BACON were but calumnies devised by a corrupt court-faction, and have done justice to his memory against the slanders that have sullied his sacred fame, we have exhausted all this book has to teach. For a permanent piece of biographic art the book is pitched in quite too high a key. It needs not, because we have made BACON out *not* a villain, that we should therefore make him out a saint. To those who have penetrated somewhat into the real life and character of BACON—who know the pliant, dissimulating courtier—there cannot fail to be something highly ludicrous in the "leonine heart" and "chivalrous soul" wherewith Mr. DIXON gifts him.

Neither has the author reached a point of view whence rightly to interpret the character of BACON as a whole. The main evidence on which an ultimate verdict must rest is not of a documentary, but a metaphysical character. It is not a question of nicely weighing and balancing evidence, but of apprehending how his moral elements were blended with each other.

The fact is, that in the nature of BACON, as in every great character, there was an intrinsic harmony—he was as he must be. The intellectual achievements of a man are never so separable from his life that he can be one person in his worldly career and entirely another in the emanations of his mind. Now it was bound up with BACON's deepest promptings to direct science to practical ends: he would bring it into new and fruitful relation with worldly life—render it mighty, respected, influential. In like manner he was carried by the total gravitation of his nature into a political career. He sought success—never man with more passionate haste, for his big brain beat with a victorious consciousness of parts; he hungered as for food to rule and bless mankind. But, meanwhile to effect his ends, the influence, protection and patronage of others were required, and these he could not secure without courtly pliability. And here, as KUNO FISCHER has observed, BACON entered upon that hazardous and slippery path, which, though it brought him to the highest posts of honor, led him also into a multitude of perplexities, and at length caused his precipitate fall. It was a hard and steep road that BACON had to travel, from the poor barrister to the Keeper of the Seals and Lord Chancellor of England. Nor did he find any difficulty in accommodating himself to the windings of the path, and in sacrificing so much of his moral independence as circumstances allowed. Nature had not formed him of stubborn material. He was easy and pliant to the highest degree. The *temporibus servire* corresponded to his temperament and to the tone of his philosophy, of which the fundamental principle was to follow the times by a mode of thought really conformable to the times. Altogether, BACON did not regard life with the conviction that it was a problem of eternal import, to be solved according to moral rule, but rather as a game that could only be won by quickly-devised and judicious tactics. That he was vicious by nature, as some of his painters have made out, stands no examination; but he was in the highest degree facile, and therefore frail. His character would undoubtedly have been precisely the same, even had the unworthy sentiments—and, spite of all Mr. DIXON's defences, there are unworthy sentiments in his life—not been so obviously manifest. He could easily have avoided both the entanglements into which he was led and their consequences; in which case we could have thought him neither a whit better nor a whit worse. He would have been a more cunning, but not a better man.

The conclusion seems to be that we can by no means accept this verdict as the final one on BACON. Viewed as one of many tendencies, however, it furnishes no unimportant contribution to that sum of evidence on which judgment must finally run.

NOTES ON SCREW PROPULSION: ITS RISE AND PROGRESS. By W. M. WALKER, Commander U. S. N. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM FOR THE MILLION—A Popular Treatise on Steam, and its Application to the Useful Arts, especially Navigation, &c. By J. H. WARD, Commander U. S. N. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

Were the production of cheap power—the great ally of civilization and wealth in these days—dependent wholly on professional erudition and the perfection of machine tools, there would be no necessity for *popular* books on science. As it is, however, especially in this republican country, the progress of engineering is at the mercy of individual capitalists and the officers of moneyed companies; which occurred as follows: The first wants of a new country were railroads and steam vessels—no matter what the quality, so any means of transportation were pushed up the rivers, along the coast and across the prairies, to aid settlements and develop resources. And for these purposes it was not necessary even to equal the old practice, much less to insure cheap working and maintenance by increasing the first cost of the machinery required. Not *cheap* power, but power any way it could be got, by means of the least scientific hulls and propellers, and the rudest railway tracks, so they could be put in service, at a practicable outlay and at short notice, were the first requirements. Thus there appeared, ready for the emergency, a shrewd, persevering, wide-awake body of men—mechanics by nature, though hardly engineers by education—who took right hold of the materials at hand, and pushed our cheap system of land and water transport to the ends of our dominions. So far, nothing could have been better; had we waited for the slower and more cautious labors of professional engineers—had we referred all questions to scientific investigation, rather than to the ingenuity bred by our immediate necessities, our shipping and railways would indeed have been more economically worked, but their *extent*, and the advantages due to it alone, would have been comparatively limited. But now the circumstances are changed—the great work of these hasty contrivances is accomplished; the question now is, not how to create means of transportation, but how to carry on the commerce already commenced, at the least cost—how to improve the *quality* and thus decrease the operating expenses of the works themselves. Meanwhile, the same men who inaugurated the system as it is, continue to renew and manage it on the once vital, but now inappropriate principles of cheapening first cost and keeping clear of expensive alterations and experiments, no matter what economy may result in the long run. So that what was once the very soul of progress, has too often degenerated into stolid old fogyism. Hence the twofold necessity of popularizing science—especially the science of locomotion; first, that the public may appreciate the necessity of putting the right men in the right places; and, second, inasmuch as this reform will be limited at best, that the managers of great enterprises may, to a useful degree, familiarize themselves with the elements of successful practice, since they are too busy (if not too old) to become thorough engineers.

We have thus mentioned the necessity of popular books on engineering, as the best method of introducing these to the public; and if any other inducement be necessary to their extensive circulation, we can truly say that the well-told story of the generation and behavior of steam, and of the structure and functions of the enginery by which it is utilized rival, as a romance, much of the merely exciting and wholly useless popular literature of the day.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 244, 250, 5, 21, 33, 49, 53, 56, 65, 67, 73, 77, 258, 260, 264, 268, 85, 87, 89, 1561, 166, 178, 270, 91, 95, 97, 101, 105, 107.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer—No. 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94, 98, 100, 101, 108, 109, 110, 111, 1, 46, 76.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 139. *Part II.*—Nos. 810, 884, 424, 460, 672, 749, 412, 498, 488, 142, 268, 522, 18.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF HOCHREITTER FOR MURDER.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of Hochreitter proceeded. A delay of half an hour occurred on account of the tardy arrival of a juror. He excused himself to the Court, and the trial went on.

Sigismund Rostock, for the people, first testified that he had known the prisoner since he was twelve years old; he saw the prisoner and his son on the 2d of December, the night of the murder; father and son went out in the evening together; the son came home at between ten and eleven o'clock, and said "Mother, I am stabbed;" he then asked if his father was at home, and was told he was not; the wound was then cleansed; it was on the side of his face; witness was in the room with the mother and son until twelve o'clock, when the police came and arrested both the Hochreitters; witness at that time was boarding with the prisoner; he had boarded with him for about seven months; the prisoner came home on the night of the murder only a few minutes after his son came in.

George Senior, a Police Officer, next testified—That on the night of the murder he saw Klotz at the Station-house, at about eleven o'clock; Klotz was in a chair, and said there had been a "stabbing match" in Essex-street; he then fell on the floor; witness, with others, then went in search of Hochreitter, for the purpose of making the arrest; they saw prisoner and his son at Hochreitter's house; the prisoner was sitting by the stove, and drying himself with a towel; Rostock, the last witness, was also there; the Officer then put his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, and asked him where his son was; he said he had no son, and that he himself had not been out that day; the Officer then said that two men had been stabbed, and he wanted the prisoner to go with him for identification; witness and Officer Seymour then took the prisoner out to the sidewalk, and Seymour went back to look for the son, the people on the sidewalk wanted to rescue the prisoner; they were Germans, and witness couldn't understand much that they said; when the prisoner was taken out he was unwilling to go, and resisted; while witness was on the walk he heard Seymour within calling for help; two other officers then came to assist; they and Seymour brought young Hochreitter; Mrs. Hochreitter, the prisoner's wife, had been giving witness trouble in the meantime; the prisoner and his son were then taken to Gonder's house for identification; but the deceased was too far gone to identify anybody; Egener, who was on the stairs there, however, said "There is the man who stabbed Gonder;" subsequently the prisoner and son were taken to the presence of Klotz who said, "He (the prisoner) is one of them; the other (the son) is the one that stabbed me;" witness examined the prisoner and found no wound or blood upon him; the side of his son's face, however, had the appearance of having been struck, a piece of the skin having been taken off.

Police Officer Thomas Seymour next testified to having accompanied the last witness in making the arrest. His account in this respect corresponded to that last given. Witness found young Hochreitter in a rear bedroom, between two beds, and arrested him; he was in his drawers and shirt only; he took considerable time to dress himself, and witness had to hurry him up; the prisoner's wife then came in and said, "what do you want?" the officer told her that her son was suspected of having stabbed a man; she denied the witness authority to take him, saying he was no officer, and had no warrant; witness pointed to his shield, and said that was sufficient warrant for this case; he then took hold of young Hochreitter, and his mother took hold of witness; Rostock also endeavored to prevent the officer's exit with his prisoner; the mother seized a "drill" lying near, and threatened witness with it; he presented a pistol, however, and she restrained herself; other officers then came to the rescue, and the young man was taken to the station house; on his face there was a slight scratch, but nothing more serious; in the room of the Hochreitters' was found a pail of water, having some blood in it, as if a person might have washed in it.

As the counsel for defence was going on to examine the witness minutely, the Court checked him with the remark that he was consuming the time very uselessly, and must confine himself to material matters. Counsel replied that he had not designed to trifle with the Court, and would refrain from pursuing the examination of the witness further.

Daniel Kirsch next testified that on the evening of the murder he had been in the saloon in Essex-street with the Gonders and Egener, and had treated them; the deceased left first to obey a natural call, Egener followed immediately after; witness soon heard screaming outside, and went out to see what was the matter, but saw nothing of the affair; the screaming seemed to be the voice of the deceased.

Officer Gastlin next testified that on the night of the murder, he was coming home through Essex-street from a fire; he saw two men carrying Klotz, who said he was stabbed; witness afterwards made a search about the scene of the conflict, and found in the gutter, near the sidewalk, a cloth cap frozen stiff.

Herman Gonder, brother of the deceased, said that he saw his brother within a quarter of an hour after he was stabbed; he died the next night at twelve o'clock; witness was present at the Essex Market Court when the cap mentioned by last witness was shown to the prisoner, who said it was his, and put it upon his head.

At this point the prosecution rested, and the Court adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock, when the defence will open, and probably occupy the entire day.

Court of General Sessions.

A SON OF NEPTUNE AND CERES SENT TO PRISON.

In this Court, on Saturday, before City Judge MCCUNN, Simon Kinney, who had previously pleaded guilty to a low degree of forgery, in passing a counterfeit bill, was called up for sentence. The prisoner, like Cincinnatus, had formerly followed the plow, and subsequently "gone down to the sea in ships, and done business on the great deep." The Court determined that the prisoner should be relieved for a short time from the toils of his earlier and the perils of his later avocation, and committed him to the cherishing care of the Penitentiary Warden for the next nine months.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MERCY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

William Kennedy, indicted for burglary, had on Thursday pleaded guilty, and at that time had asked the Court to deal with him in mercy, as he had a wife and seven children living at a place which he specified, in Eighth-avenue.

The Court now remarked that the prisoner's imagination must have been more teeming and prolific of offspring than the Queen of his domestic hearth, for, on search being made at the place described by the prisoner as the abode of his household gods, only a vacant lot had been found, tenanted, if at all, only by the spirits of "the vasty deep." Little leniency would be expected by a culprit who based his plea for mercy on a falsehood. The sentence of the Court would be confinement in State Prison for the term of two years.

APPLICATION FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL REFUSED.

Counsel for Samuel Roberts, in the Adams Express robbery case, asked for a reduction of bail in his case. The Court, however, stated that it had already been reduced, against the wish of the District Attorney, from $10 000 to $8,000, and there appeared to be no valid reason why it should be made any less at present. The application was therefore denied.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the trial now on (that of Varona, for forgery,) will be continued, and occupy the entire day, so that no other cases will be taken up.

Alleged Fraudulent Assessment—May an Assessment, paid without Inquiry, be Recovered back on Discovery of Fraud?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bonney.

Sarah M. Sanford vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff is the owner of certain lots in Seventy-seventh-street in this City, upon which, in 1858, she was assessed for regulating that street, in the sum of $2 641 52, with some interest. She handed the matter over to her husband, as her agent, who, supposing the assessment could be collected, paid it, taking a receipt therefor on behalf of his wife, the owner. At that time it was supposed that the proceedings in the regulation of the street were perfectly regular and valid; but subsequently, as alleged, the plaintiff ascertained that the assessment was illegally and fraudulently managed, in that, first, the contract for doing the work was not awarded to the lowest bidder; and, secondly, in that the agreement was altered after the bid was accepted, in such a manner as to give the contractor, for the work done, $46,149 13, instead of $26,406, the amount of his bid, as appeared by the assessment roll and other papers. The plaintiff alleges that certain papers and records of the matter have been abstracted from the Street Department, and for the purpose of concealing fraud.

The action is brought to recover back the assessment so paid. The complaint, however, did not allege that the assessment was obtained by the City by any false or fraudulent representation at the time to induce payment, or that the records of the proceeding did not contain all the facts, so that the full knowledge thereof could not have been obtained by the plaintiff at the time of payment. On the contrary it averred that the assessment roll exhibited the facts now made the basis of the action to recover.

On this ground the Corporation put in a demurrer, averring that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The Court rendered a long opinion, holding that when an assessment is made, confirmed, demanded, and *paid without objection or investigation*, and the party so paying shall afterwards come into possession of the knowledge of fraud in the assessment, he may not recover his money. The objections now urged would have been discovered at the time upon examination. In default thereof, it is now too late.

Judgment was given for defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend, if she desired, upon payment of costs within twenty days. It is not likely, however, that the action will be renewed after the above intimations of the opinion of the Court in regard to the merits of the case.

H. Z. Hayner, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hoffman, Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson and White, Justices

Price vs. *McClare.*—Judgment rendered with costs, with liberty to defendants to withdraw their demurrer and answer within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Curtiss vs. *Marshall.*—New trial granted on payment of costs.

The Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Miller et als.*—Order appealed from refused.

Conant vs. *House.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Boyd et al.* vs. *Boyd et al.*—Order settled.

Lord vs. *Hooley.*—Order of reference to Hon. B. W. Bonney to hear and determine.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Costner* vs. *Oscickie.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Ginder vs. *Ginder.*—Divorce granted.

POLICE REPORTS.

BURGLARY AT A TAILOR'S STORE.

On Saturday night, the store of John Carleton, tailor, No. 127 Fulton-street, was broken into—the burglars having gained an entrance by breaking the skylight, and lowering themselves down into the store by means of a rope—and robbed of vest-patterns, &c., valued at $350. No clue to the rogues has been obtained.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 19.

$2,000	U. States 6s '67	97	600	do b60	46¾
3,000	U. S 5s '71 coup.	93	50	Mich. Cen. R....s15	58
3,000	Treas. 12 p c. n	103¼	100	do	58½
13,000	do	103	200	do s30	58
15,000	Tenn State 6s '90	75	200	do	59
3,000	Virginia State 6s	76½	100	do s5	59½
5,000	North C State 6s	78¼	450	do	59½
4,000	Missouri State 6s	69	300	do b60	60
1,000	Erie R. 4th M B.	85	700	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16
10,000	Erie R. Bds., '75	68	50	do	15⅞
5,000	Bud. R. 3d M.B.	87	600	do b60	16¼
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 per cent. 1st M.S.F. conv't bds.	97	100	Mich. So.&N.I.G.S.	35½
			100	do	35¼
			100	do s7	35
4,000	Mich. So 2d M.B.	53	100	do	35½
1,000	do	52½	350	Panama R	117½
1,000	Mich So. S.F. bs.	76	50	do	117⅜
1,000	H. & St J. R.B.	84½	625	Ill. Cent. R. scrip	87
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	45	23	do	86¾
2,000	D., M. & Tol. Bs.	70	100	do	86⅜
5,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 p.c. Bonds	90	50	do s30	84
			100	do s5	86⅜
5	Bank of America	106	100	do s5	86
40	National Bank	97	100	do s20	84¾
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	50	do b10	86⅜
363	Pacific M. S. Co	93	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10⅝
150	do s60	92½	100	do	10⅜
150	do s10	92¾	360	Gal. and Chic. R	73
675	Harlem Railroad	16	100	do b30	73½
150	do b30	16	50	do b60	74
100	Harlem R. Pr'd. b15	40	200	do s30	72
520	do b10	40	50	do b30	73¾
600	do	40	100	do s30	72½
769	New-York Cen. R.	81	280	do	73⅝
20	do	81⅛	20	do	74
100	do b10	81¼	100	Clev. and Tol. R	36
1250	do	81¼	200	do	36⅛
150	do ....snwk	81	200	do b15	36¼
50	do s60	80¼	500	do b60	36½
50	do s60	80⅜	600	do s30	36
100	do s15	81	1150	do	36¼
50	do b60	81⅛	200	do	36⅝
500	do s30	81	200	do b30	36⅝
525	Erie Railroad	40⅛	75	Chic. & R. I. R.	59¾
350	do	40¼	350	do	59¾
100	do s15	39	1850	do	60
200	do s5	40	250	do b15	60
300	do s60	37	550	do	60⅛
100	do s11	39	100	do s60	60½
115	do	40	200	do b30	60⅝
100	do	40⅛	50	do b15	60½
50	Erie R. Ass. Stock.	39	50	do	60¼
76	do	39½	150	do b30	60⅝
800	Hudson River R	49	300	do s30	60
5	do	49¼	35	Chic., Burl. & Q'cy	76⅝
150	do	48⅞	150	do	77
300	do b10	49	50	do b15	77
150	do b30	49	300	do s30	76
700	Reading Railroad	46¼	35	Del. L & W. R.	80
550	do	46⅛	50	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	70
100	do s10	46	50	Brook. Cen. & J. R.	75
200	do b30	46¼	20	Cleve., P. & A. R.	115

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	97	15	Mich. Cen. R	59¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, '71 cou.	93	50	do b30	60
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	75½	50	do b10	60
10,000	California St 7s	88	100	do	60
2,000	Br. City W. L	100	250	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	16
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	85	100	do b30	16¼
5,000	Cl. & T. S. F. bs.	75	70	Har. R. Preferred	40
4,000	Ch. & N.W. 2d m.	18	50	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	35¼
4,000	L.E. & W. 1st m.b.	65	50	do b15	35¾
5	Metropolitan Bank	104	50	do	35⅛
20	Mechanics' Bank	105	100	do	35⅜
50	Canton Company	15	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86⅝
100	Ch. Bur'n & Q.R. b30	78½	400	do s30	85
100	do	78	10	do	87½
50	Pacific M. S. Co	93¼	30	do	88
150	do s30	93	25	Gal. & Chicago R	73¾
50	do b10	93½	400	do b10	74
90	N. Y. Cen. R.	81¼	150	do b30	74
10	do	81½	300	do b60	74½
50	do	81⅜	600	Clev. & Tol. R	37
15	Erie Railroad	40	200	do b15	37
50	do	40⅜	200	do s30	36½
325	do	40½	264	Ch. & R. I. R.	60⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	16	50	do	60⅜
100	Reading R.	46⅛	122	do	61
200	do	46¾	50	do b60	61¼
800	do	47	100	do s5	61
10	Mich Cen. R.	59½			

MONDAY, Jan. 21—A. M.

The Export Trade of the past week continued active both here and at the principal Cotton ports of the South. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York were $2,093,404 against $1,494,899, same week last year. The clearances of Cotton from the South were 95,000 bales. The Import Trade has slightly improved in the sales of Foreign General Merchandise, and there is also a partial improvement in the Dry Goods line, though the bulk of the new importations is still thrown into bond. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $4,645,345, against $3,472,833 same week last season. The Import movement of Specie continues, and the total for the week, including $338,000 near at hand by the *Tentonia*, is over $3,000,000 for the week, as follows:

By steamship *Bremen*	$380,000
By steamship *Asia*	1,690,000
By Portland steamer	65,000
By steamship *Edinburgh*	600,000
By steamship *Tentonia*	338,000
Total	$3,063,000

The following is the Treasure list, in English money, by the steamship *Asia*, from England, arrived on Saturday:

Thomas Dixon	£30,000	Pickersgill & Co	£41,000
Sallop & Spence	10,000	C. H. Marshall & Co.	2,000
Fatchin & Co	4,500	Order	250
Barclay & Livingston	3,360	Hawley & Howe	180
Tucker & Lighthourne	500	H. Burrell & Co	1,000
Hy. Burgg & Co	588	Dallett & Bliss	485
L. Von Hoffman & Co	2,000	McCrossman & Co	371
Wilbur & Price	250	W. H. Newman & Co.	412
Chamberlain & Co	2,600	Oelrichs & Co	1,005
Ed. Haynes	1,500	Hawley & Howe	400
Capt. E. G. Lott	1,000	Marcuse & Baltzer	10,000
Brown Bros. & Co	5,530	Bell & Rae	30,000
Ralle & Co	2,000	Duncan & Co	9,000
Ludlam & Heineken	950	A. Belmont & Co	92,793
Wm. Raphael, Phila.	1,500	De Rham & Co	2,400
L. Von Hoffman & Co	4,000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
Hewitt & Co	2,636	Callem & Adams	1,000
H. De Cordova & Co.	3,550	Nesmith & Sons	1,800
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	5,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co	2,500
Minzinger & Petzipio	3,000	Hoffman & Co	1,000
W. H. Sellars	2,450	Auffin, Ordt & Co	10,000
Cady & Aldrich	1,950	Ex. Bank, Boston	1,812
Order	20,000	H. Burnell & Co	75
Jas. Hunnewell	380	Wm. Tyson	1,000
P. G. Blanchard	850	H. Gordon	233
R. P. Buck & Co	2,000	Order	1,760
Order	1,700	Le Moyre & Bell	4,040
C. Brewer, Boston	1,300	Order	2,000
Total			£338,013

These receipts of English Bullion, a good portion sent out to PICKERSGILL & Co. and BELMONT, as an exchange operation, together with the ease and abundance of Money here, have advanced the rate and increased the demand for Bills on London, and 60-day Bank signatures are worth 106@106½ ⅌ cent., and Merchant 104½@105½ ⅌ cent., being a rise on the previous week of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The asking rates for sight Bills on the same point have advanced 1½@2 ⅌ cent., owing to the higher price for ready money in London. The Bank of England put up the rate of discount at the close of the old year to 6 ⅌ cent., and the weekly return of the establishment, of the 2d of January, received by the *Asia*, is rather indicative of a further advance, owing to the reduced Bank Note reserve, which stands below six million sterling. The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,247,078	Increase	£52,654
Public deposits	7,245,906	Decrease	85,450
Other deposits	13,224,494	Increase	1,252,199
Government securities	9,488,163	Decrease	52,105
Other securities	22,836,483	Increase	2,314,111
Notes unemployed	5,899,815	Decrease	1,024,260

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,511,595, being an increase of £867,095, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,652,839, showing a decrease of £145,280 when compared with the preceding return. The amount of silver bullion is now £1,644,110. Our impression is that we shall have news in the course of the present week of a rise to 6½@7 ⅌ cent., unless the American demand for Gold should suddenly fall off, after the heavy shipment by the *Asia*. In American Securities there was an improved demand, and Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes that some large parcels of Illinois Central, received by the last American mail, (on the cost or basis of 63@64 ⅌ cent. then current in New-York,) were readily sold at 71@72 ⅌ cent., the market advancing on the fresh supply. New-York and Erie, 35@35½, on 29@30 in New-York, (as last heard from,) and New-York Central steady. The following are the last London quotations:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent, red	93 @ 95
United States 5 s, red. 1874 ....x. d.	88 @90
Virginia 5's	76 @ 80
Do. 6's	70 @ 75
Illinois Central 6's, red. 1875	86 @ 88
Do. 7's, red 1875	87 @ 89
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid ....dis.	29 @ 27
Do. do. all paid	70 @ 72
Michigan Cen. 8's, con. 1869	87 @ 89
Do. (sinking fund) 8's, 1st mortgage, 1882	87 @ 89
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50
Mich. S. and N. Indiana 7's, s. f., 1885	70 @ 72
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20
New-York Central 6's, sinking fund, 1883	86 @ 88
Do. 7's, 1864	90 @ 92
Do. 7's, sinking fund, 1876	96 @ 98
Do. 7's, convertible bonds, 1876	96 @ 98
Do. $100 shares	76 @ 80
New-York and Erie first mortgage 7's, 1867	91 @ 93
Do. second mortgage, do., 1859	89 @ 91
Do third mortgage do., 1883. assented	79 @ 80
Do. bonds, do., 1862, 1871, 1875, do	62 @ 64
Do. shares, assented	34¾@ 35¼
Panama Railroad, first mortgage, 7's, 1865	100 @102
Do. second mortgage 7's, 1872	99 @101
Penn. Central bonds, first mort. con. 6's	87 @ 89
Do second mortgage 6's sterling	90 @ 92
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38
Philadelphia and Reading bonds 6's, 1870	75 @ 80
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26

The rates for Money on prime Merchant paper have improved to 7@8 ⅌ cent. outside of Bank, and fair double names are done at 9@10 ⅌ cent. There is a decrease at Bank for nearly all the choice 30@60-day acceptances in the market at 7 ⅌ cent. Loans on demand are also made readily at 7 ⅌ cent., and some of the Stock firms are supplied at 6 ⅌ cent. The financial event of the week is the award of $5,000,000 Treasury Bills at Washington on Saturday, at rates of interest which show an improved confidence by 1@2 ⅌ cent. over the award at the close of December, and a much larger competition among bidders. The official award is not yet made public, but from the list of bidders we are enabled to compile the following table as being very near the result. The tables embraces all the bids below 11 ⅌ cent., and about two-fifths of the amount bid for at 11 ⅌ cent.

EIGHT AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTS.

J. T. Van Vleek	$10,000		

NINE PER CENTS.

J. T. Wright	$10,000	C. A. Hamilton	$20,000

NINE AND A QUARTER PER CENTS.

S. Sturgis	$10,000		

NINE AND A HALF PER CENTS.

Dry Dock Savings	$100,000	Wash. Marine Co	$20,000
C. A. Hamilton	20,000		

NINE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTS.

J. Dennis	$2,000	Clews & Mason	$25,000
T. G. Thurston	10,000	R. L. & A. Stuart	20,000
S. Sturgis	10,000		

TEN PER CENTS.

E. Kettletas	$32,000	C. A. Hamilton	$10,000
E. Beardsley	5,000	Clews & Mason	25,000
J. F. Randolph	5,000	E. & J. Brown	50,000
A. Hawkins	5,000	R. Ellis, Phila	100,000
Jer. Fitzhugh & Co	50,000	Joel Ives	10,000
Field & McLane	150,000	Continental Bank	10,000
Mason & Thompson	40,000	F. P. James & Co	10,000
R. L. & A. Stuart	50,000	J. T. Van Vleek	15,000
C. E. Ward	2,000	-. Hallet & Co	50,000
S. K. Green	5,000	Taylor Brothers	20,000
Sherman & Remaine	5,000	J. H. Strain	5,000
Salem Savings	50,000	W. A. Richmond	2,000
D. W. Plum	5,000	J. Flanders	10,000

TEN AND A QUARTER PER CENTS.

Field & McLane	$50,000	H. F. Vail	$100,000
R. L. & A. Stuart	50,000	E. J. King	5,000
S. Sturgis	10,000	W. C. Besson	50,000

TEN AND A HALF PER CENTS.

Field & McLane	$50,000	W. L. Maclister	$3,000
F. P. James & Co	100,000	S. J. Sylvester	15,000
R. L. & A. Stuart	60,000	New-York *Tribune*	50,000
S. K. Green	5,000	E. J. King	10,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	200,000	De Forest & Palmer	50,000

TEN AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTS.

H. F. Vail	$100,000	De Forest & Palmer	$50,000
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	Ketchum, Son & Co	150,000
H. B. Smith	45,000	Grant & Barton	150,000
S. C. Thompson	10,000	Clark, Dodge & Co	20,000
Whitehouse, Son & Co	170,000	R. L. & A Stuart	40,000
Read, Drexel & Co	400,000	E. J. King	12,000
J. T. Van Vleek	10,000	Ward & Co	50,000
Underhill & Hance	10,000	M. Trimble	50,000

ELEVEN PER CENTS.

Bk of Commerce	$1,530,000	E. H. Arthur	$38,000
Hartford Ins. Co	10,000	W Ritter	4,000
S. J. Sylvester	4,000	R. Ellis	10,000
Clews & Mason	10,000	J. J. Bingham	4,000
Sherman & Romaine	2,000	W. A. Richmond	800
Lawrence & Co	2,000	Cuyler Bank	4,000
C. De Field	800	Saratoga Bank	2,000
S. C. Thompson	4,000	Mason & Thompson	4,000
Bliss, Williams & Co	47,000	Clark, Dodge & Co	52,000
B. H. Freed	4,000	F. P. James & Co	45,000
Whitehouse, Son Co	38,000	M. Beers	1,400
R. L. & A. Stuart	20,000	McKinn & Co	4,000
A. L. Dennis	4,000	J. J. VanVleek	100,000
S. K. Green	2,000		

RECAPITULATION.

At 8¾ ⅌ cent	$10,000	At 10 ⅌ cent	$721,600
At 9 ⅌ cent	30,000	At 10¼ ⅌ cent	265,000
At 9¼ ⅌ cent	10,000	At 10½ ⅌ cent	543,000
At 9½ ⅌ cent	140,000	At 10¾ ⅌ cent	1,267,000
At 9¾ ⅌ cent	67,000	At 11 ⅌ cent	1,947,000

Total awarded, average 10⅝ ⅌ cent	$5,000,000
Bid for at and above 11 ⅌ cent	7,200,000
Total bid for	$12,200,000

The bidders to whom partial awards are made, are the same as in the 11 ⅌ cent. list, to the extent of about three-fifths the amounts bid for, viz:

Bank of Commerce	$2,470,000
Other 11 ⅌ cent. bidders	575,000
Total overbidding at 11 ⅌ cent	$3,045,000

The principal bidders who get nothing over 11 ⅌ cent., are as follows:

H. F. Vail, at 12 ⅌ cent	$2,500,000
E. H. Arthur, at 12 ⅌ cent	200,000
Read, Drexel & Co., at 12 ⅌ cent	100,000
Bliss, Williams & Co., at 12 ⅌ cent	100,000
Other parties, at 12 ⅌ cent	668,000
Other parties, at 10¼@11¾ ⅌ cent	572,000
Others above 12 ⅌ cent	25,000
Total, above 11 ⅌ cent	$4,165,000
Surplus, at 11 ⅌ cent	3,045,000
Total not awarded	$7,200,000

Having completed, some days since, our Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for the *calendar* year 1860, we now return to our usual comparison of the monthly and weekly returns for the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning with the 1st of July last, from which date to the 31st December, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise amounted, by the abovementioned tables, to

Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, by the abovementioned tables, to	$112,376,000
Add three weeks in January	13,198,709
Total since July, to date	$125,574,709
Against same time, 1860	126,656,924
Decrease since July 1	$1,082,215

The Export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from 1st July to 31st December were

1st July to 31st December	$59,624,000
Add three weeks in January	7,613,780
Total since July 1 to date	$67,237,780
Against same time, 1860	40,421,908
Increase since July 1	$26,815,872

The Export of Specie from New-York from the 1st of July, 1860, to the present date,

Is	$20,611,408
To same time previous fiscal year	36,960,400
Decrease since July 1	$16,348,992

The Receipts of Specie at New-York from the 1st of July last to the present date, are:

From California	$19,973,868
Foreign points direct	13,791,000
Foreign *via* Boston	2,284,000
Total deliveries	$36,048,868

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	97@95
New-York Central	77@76¼@82¼
New-York and Erie	37¼@35@40½
Reading	38¾@47¼
Rock Island	53¾@62
Michigan Guaranteed	33@35¼
Michigan Southern	14½@16¼
Michigan Central	52¼@60¾
Toledo	33½@37¼
Galena	65¼@74
Illinois Central	76¼@89@87½
Panama	114½@117
Pacific Mail	88½@93½
Missouris	67½@69½
Virginias	76@78½@76½
Tennessees	74¾@75½
Illinois Central Bonds	94@95
Hudson River	46¼@49¼
Harlem Preferred	38@40½
Burlington and Quincy	68¾@78
Harlem Common	15½@16½

Our table, as above, tells the story of the great rise in Stocks the past week. The changes from the previous week were only in one direction. After the forenoon of Monday, when a partial weakness was shown on the opening dealings, the advance was vigorous and frequently rapid. The general movement for a fresh speculation in the Western Shares and in Reading, developed itself about Thursday, and by Saturday afternoon had established a rise of 13 ⅌ cent. on Illinois Central, 8 ⅌ cent. on Michigan Central, the same on Rock Island and Galena, 9 ⅌ cent. on Burlington and Reading, 4 on Toledo, and 2 on Michigan Southern. The rise on New-York Central, after Thursday, was also rapid, and sales were made on Saturday afternoon as high as 82¼ ⅌ cent., being 6 ⅌ cent. above the opening sales on Monday. The rise in Erie, for the week, is about 3 ⅌ cent. The State Securities were firmer at the close of the week by 1@1½ ⅌ cent., and in the case of North Carolina 3 ⅌ cent. The Railway Mortgages nearly kept pace with the Share list, though in the absence of a good supply of any one description, the speculation is less marked than the steady investment inquiry.

As usual in such cases, opinions differ widely as to the nature and moving cause of the large advance toward last September and October prices, from the recent depression, and we shall undertake to determine whether the rise be really based on the partial restoration of political confidence, or on the influence, as alleged by some of the old *Bear* operators, of an abundant and cheap Money market as against the distrust which followed the parchment withdrawal from the Union and subsequent violence of South Carolina. That the most prominent speculators inside the Exchange are moving upward upon what they believe to be well founded assurances from the Seat of Government of ultimate harmony between the North and the great conservative border States of the South, we have little question, while others are following the same course on their individual convictions that the stake of the Union is too momentous to be lost in the disagreements of Congress upon the cause and remedy of the present troubles. The absence of startling and warlike events at Charleston has its favorable influence also. And to all is added an increasing traffic on most of the Railways since the 1st of January, and the light supply of cash Stock on the Street, which renders the movement for the rise at once confident and easy; confident, because it is a sign of the firmness of *bona fide* bidders outside the Exchange, and easy, because requiring no large amount of borrowed means to carry on the operation. The closing Board on Saturday manifested much excitement and buoyancy, and prices were even higher after the adjournment.

The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $2,166,242 against $2,584,455 at the close of the previous week. During this week about $5,000,000 will be paid in on the new Treasury Bills, and as the heavy disbursements are over for the present, the office will divide with the Banks part of the current heavy receipts of Gold from abroad. The Bank average this afternoon will, no doubt, be considerably higher than on the last statement, though not including the Gold by the *Asia* on Saturday.

The following are the latest quotations by mail for Exchange on New-York, in

Jan. 18.	Philadelphia	⅛@ ⅛
Jan. 18.	Baltimore	⅜@ 1
Jan. 18.	Boston	Par. ⅛
Jan. 17.	Detroit, Mich	1 @ 1½
Jan. 18.	Washington, D. C	1¼@ 1½
Jan. 15.	Montgomery, Ala	4 @ —
Jan. 17.	Norfolk, Va	5 @ —
Jan. 15.	St. Louis, Mo	7 @ —
Jan. 15.	Louisville, Ky	¾@ 1
Jan. 15.	Savannah, Ga	2½@ 3
Jan. 15.	Columbus, Ga	3 @ —
Jan. 16.	Charleston, S. C	3¾@ —
Jan. 16.	Chicago, Ill	6 @ —
Jan. 14.	Pekin, Ill	8½@ —
Jan. 16.	Wilmington, N. C	5 @ —
Jan. 13.	New-Orleans, La	½@ —
Jan. 13.	Mobile, Ala	¾@ —
Jan 16.	Cincinnati, Ohio	¾@ —
Jan. 17.	Montreal, Canada	½@ —

Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & SON, of the Stock Exchange, have issued a very interesting and useful Circular of the description and capitals of the various Public and Corporate securities dealt in at the Exchange Board, together with the fluctuations through the past eventful and speculative year 1860.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, states:

> "Although the Money Market has not materially changed, since our last, its course, upon the whole, has been towards greater ease and abundance. For a day or two, paper inclined towards higher rates, from the pressure of New-York notes, and the fact that the Banks ceased to gain coin. But this tendency seems now checked. The Banks are again increasing specie, mainly from the proceeds of English gold sent to the mint for recoinage. New-York funds are scarce and in request, and it is certain that the practical rates for esteemed paper are lower in State-street than in Wall-street. We quote 7 to 8 ⅌ cent. outside, for the best Boston notes, and 8 to 9 for the best New-York paper. The Banks are getting 6 ⅌ cent. from small customers, or from those larger despositors who rarely apply for discounts, and 7 to 8 ⅌ cent. from borrowers on foreign paper. House exchanges have become much more favorable, both Philadelphia and Baltimore funds being at a small discount only, (say ⅛ and ¼ of one ⅌ cent., respectively,) while Western funds have improved several ⅌ cent. since the unfavorable change that followed the improvement of a fortnight ago."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 83 bbls. Ashes, 4,841 bbls. Flour, 1,408 bbls. Corn Meal, 94,112 bushels Wheat, 1,170 bushels Barley, 7,243 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 1,889 pkgs. Provisions, and 814 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $5 for Pots and $5 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 632 bbls., including 328 bbls. Pots and 304 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request, including Middling Upland at 12¼c @12⅜c.; do. Gulfs at 12⅝c. @12⅝c., other grades at proportionate rates. ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in more demand, and is up to 33c.@34c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, and prices of low grades, which are wanted by shippers, are a shade firmer. Sales have been made, since our last, of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25 @$5 30; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60 chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, chiefly at $5 75@$5 80 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine, Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in request, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Rye Flour salable and steady, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 10 for Jersey, $3 20@$3 25 for Western, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat is quoted at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, but at prices which are not satisfactory to the principal holders. Hence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported of only 43,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 55; Red Western, part at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 29@$1 30; Northwestern do. at $1 25, and No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 19, and Red State at $1 35, ⅌ bush. A large quantity of Wheat (45,437 sacks) has just arrived from California, by the ships *Champion* and *Hornet*, constituting the bulk of the reported receipts. None of it has been sold, thus far, that we could trace. Corn continues in fair request, but at easier prices; sales 60,000 bushels, chiefly mixed Western, at 67c. for Unsound, in store; at 70c.@71c. for Sound, in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel. Rye rules quiet, yet firm, at 74c.@76c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 6,000 bushels State at 68c.@70c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 36½c. @37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 90c.@$1, chiefly within the range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in less request, yet are stiffly held, at 25c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 320 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $17 62½@$17 75, and New Prime at $13 25@$13 37½ ⅌ bbl. Hogs are in request, 7¼c. @7½c. for Dressed, and 5⅞c.@6⅛c. for Live, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams at 7½c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand at from 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard is more active. Sales 580 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is essentially unaltered. Sales 150 bbls. at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ⅌ tc. Hams $12@$14 ⅌ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c. @15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 400 tcs., in lots, at $4@$4 50, chiefly within the range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The demand has been less active for Clover; sales have been reported of 350 bush. at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. The transactions in other kinds to-day have been unimportant.

SKINS—Deer are quite scarce, there being but few lots, if any, remaining in first hands, and higher prices are claimed. The actual sales, however, are unimportant. Goat are inactive and depressed; 80 bales Tampico have been sold during the week, averaging 220@240 lbs., part at 38c. ⅌ lb. Holders of this description are generally asking 40c.@42c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was spiritless. Wholesale dealers did not manifest any disposition to buy freely, and many lots were withdrawn. The lots sold went off at lower prices: Hyson 43c.@43½c., Young Hyson 30½c.@51½c., Oolong (which constituted the bulk of the offering) at 34½c.@45c., and Souchong at 24c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at 18½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship-room was more sought after to-day, and rates were quite firm. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@10¾d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d @3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two Br. brigs to Glasgow, 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d.; a Brem. brig, 14,000 bushels Wheat, to Plymouth, Eng., 12d. in shipper's bags; a brig, 300 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $2,000; a brig, 154 tons, and a Br. brig, 1,600 bbls., to the Windward, 76c.; a schr., 1,500 bbls., same 55c.; one, 204 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. staves, $12; a brig, 175 tons, to the West Indies and back, $1,250; a schooner, 120 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $900; one, 3,600 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 12½c.; one from Jacksonville to Porto Rico, $10, and back to New-York, on private terms; a barque, 260 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar, 38c., and Molasses, $3; a schooner, 200 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 38c., and Melado, 36c.; a British schooner, 139 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,500; ship *Hussar*, 721 tons, to Melbourne, and a new bark, 378 tons, to Amoor River, machinery, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES.

NEW EDITION.

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Law and Foreign Booksellers, No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
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Tenth Edition. 4 vols. 8vo.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL GIURAMENTO.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.
WINTER GARDEN—BRUTUS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK—STAGE-STRUCK BARBER—HOLE IN THE WALL.
BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—TIPPO SAIB.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &C.
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the mail steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Reports from Pensacola, received through dispatches from New-Orleans, indicate that the Governor of Florida has determined to risk a collision with the Federal forces at Fort Pickens, unless that fortification shall be speedily surrendered to the State authorities. He has already assembled a force of two thousand men in the vicinity, and Major CHASE, Commander of the State troops, has telegraphed to the Mayor of New-Orleans for two thousand additional men, the avowed purpose being an attack upon the fort. Troops are also constantly arriving from Mississippi and other points. The Pensacola pilots have been notified not to pilot United States vessels into the harbor on pain of death, and the steamer *Wyandotte* is reported as lying at the entrance of the harbor, with the families of the United States officers on board, out of coal and supplies,—she not being permitted to enter. The Florida forces had twenty-five heavy guns mounted at the Navy-yard, and it was believed that Fort Pickens could be taken with a loss of not more than three hundred men. The latest account, however, expresses some doubt as to there being any fighting, the prevalent belief being that the officer in command of the fort would surrender. It is of course impossible to surmise how well this belief may be founded. Our dispatches from Washington assert that efforts are being made there to prevent the catastrophe of a collision, though great apprehensions are entertained that it will occur.

The Georgia State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at 2 P. M. on Saturday—Ayes, 208; Nays, 89. A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance till March 3 was lost. Among those who voted against the ordinance were Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS and Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. Resolutions in favor of continuing the present postal and revenue system, and all the civil Federal officers, till otherwise ordered, were adopted. The event was celebrated at Milledgeville and elsewhere in the State with cannon, pyrotechnics and speeches.

The proceedings of Congress on Saturday indicate that Kansas is now very soon to be numbered among the States of the Union. Senator GREEN, of Missouri, adopted sundry parliamentary expedients to delay the event as long as possible, in which he was aided by other gentlemen from the slaveholding States, but, when the Senate adjourned, it was with the understanding that the final vote should be taken to day. Before the Kansas bill was taken up, the resolution presented by Mr. SUMNER on Friday, relative to foreign vessels entering the port of Charleston, was taken up, and passed. It calls for any correspondence which may have taken place between the State Department and any foreign Power. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, presented a resolution which was passed to a second reading, but which will be likely to cause a long and exciting debate when it shall be again taken up. It provides for the suspension of all Federal laws in these States which have already passed ordinances of secession, and which may hereafter adopt a similar course. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was passed, as was also the bill providing for the payment of the California war debt,—after which private bills were considered.

To-day the report of the majority of the Committee of Thirty-three on the Crisis comes up in the House as the special order. The speech of Mr. CORWIN on the occasion is awaited with a great deal of interest.

WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed an audience yesterday afternoon in Music Hall, Boston, on the present condition of the country. He placed himself with the South in the disunion movement, which he was glad to see had at last been initiated by South Carolina and other States, and hoped that every State in which Slavery exists would leave the Union at once. He was very bitter on Senator SEWARD and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, for the spirit of compromise exhibited by them. A disturbance was anticipated on the occasion of Mr. PHILLIPS' address, but beyond some stamping and hissing no antagonistic demonstrations were made.

The New-York State Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the Assembly, the reading of a communication, purporting to come from working men, assailing the doctrines of the Republican Party, was suspended—43 to 25. Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to provide for the more complete enrollment and discipline of the militia. It gives the Governor extended powers in regard to employing the forces of the State in case of emergency. After some debate, the resolution appointing a Committee to inquire into the rumors of cannon being cast in Troy for South Carolina, was adopted,—ayes 59, nays 18. In the course of the discussion it was stated that a State military officer had investigated the matter and found the rumor to be well founded.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port on Saturday, and the *Teutonia*, from Southampton, on the 7th, arrived yesterday morning. The advices have been anticipated by telegrams from Cape Race, but details of news, published elsewhere, will be found interesting. The London *Times* in another article on the agitation in America expresses, on behalf of the English people, the earnest hope that the Union may be preserved. It urges that the right of the questions at issue, with all its advantages, belongs to the States of the North. The political news from Europe, received by this arrival, is wholly unimportant.

By the Overland Express from San Francisco, we have dates to the 21st ult. Business was still dull there. The President's proclamation, naming a day for humiliation, fasting and prayer, did not reach there till the day appointed for its observance. It was not, therefore, generally acted upon. The public buildings were closed and in the evening there were addresses in one of the churches. The Legislature was about to meet at Sacramento. GOV. DENVER seemed to have the most positive support for the Senatorship. The annual commercial statistics of California just published, show remarkable progress. The Governor of Sonora has published a drecree conceding the right to transmit American gold from Guyamas on the Gulf to the frontier of Arizona.

By the steamer *Zulu* we have Kingston, Ja., papers to the 5th inst. There is not a word of news in our files.

In our money article, to-day, will be found the particulars of the new award of the $5,000,000 Government treasury notes which was made at the National Capital on Saturday. There were $21,000,000 bid and the entire amount was taken at an average of nearly 11 per cent. New-Yorkers, for the most part, were the bidders.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the prosecution closed its testimony in the case of HOCHREITTER, indicted for murder. The trial will proceed to-day. In the General Sessions, one prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for nine months, and a burglar to Sing Sing for two years. A reduction of bail in the case of ROBERTS, the Adams' Express robber, was applied for and denied. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, an opinion of Justice BONNEY is promulgated, deciding matters quite important to parties liable to be assessed for street improvements. The action was brought to recover back assessment paid without knowledge of fraud alleged to have been afterwards discovered.

The Stock Exchange was much excited on Saturday, in the direction of a further rapid rise in prices, and the dealings left off with much buoyancy, particularly on some of the Western shares. Rock Island sold at 62; New-York Central at 82¼, and Galena at 74 ℘ cent. No change in Money or Bills on London—the latter very firm, at 106@106¼ ℘ cent.

Flour was more active; the demand from shippers has improved. The private advices by the *Asia* were encouraging. Prices of low grades closed higher. Wheat was rather quiet, as the principal holders were reluctant to sell, unless at firmer rates. A large quantity of Wheat was received from California. Corn was freely dealt in, but was heavy. The transactions in Cotton, Provisions, Groceries, Hops, Naval Stores, Seeds, and Tobacco, were restricted. Hay was in good request, as were also Tallow, Beeswax and Whisky. Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hemp and Whalebone were inactive. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 515 vessels of all classes in port.

Secession and Reconstruction.

The Secession movement is passing into its second stage. The first flush of feverish excitement is passing off. Even South Carolina no longer considers herself equal to maintaining a separate existence and begins to lean on a future Confederacy of Slave States. Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia are looking in the same direction. Separate State secession is beginning to be regarded as only a preliminary step. The one thing absolutely needful to success in destroying the present Union is the formation of a new one. Until that is done disunion is incomplete. RECONSTRUCTION is the indispensable task, which the Southern seceding States have immediately before them.

Now upon what basis shall this proceed? Having thrown off all legal ties, each section will, in the readjustment, form such alliances and connections as may suit its inclinations or fancied interests. Already have the people of West Florida expressed an intention of joining their fortunes to those of Alabama, to which they belong by ties of contiguity, intimacy resulting from constant intercourse, and interest. On the other hand North Alabama has always been desirous of connection with Tennessee, of which it is geographically a part, having no relations or sympathy with its own State. Western Virginia would use the occasion of secession, for settling a difference of long standing with its eastern portion, and either seize the political power of the State, or secede from it, and form a new one.

The precedent once set is of universal application. The present boundaries of the States will be effaced, and with them the traditions and sentiments which constitute their public consciousness, and which, to a State, are what habit and training are to the individual. Whatever progress has been made under the former organizations will, to a certain extent, be lost. No people that have achieved anything worth cherishing, can afford to throw it away, any more than can the individual at mature years recklessly destroy all his acquisitions, and the memory of the processes whereby they were gained. Even the South Carolina Convention is not without a sense of the vast sacrifice they propose to make. "We have," said one of its members, Mr. CALHOUN, "pulled the temple down that has been built for three-quarters of a century. We must now clear the rubbish away and reconstruct another. We are now *houseless and homeless*; we must secure ourselves from storms." Said another member, Chancellor DUNKIN, "The Union has worked well, the machinery is convenient, and you cannot stop it unless you break it in some way or another." The machinery has been thoroughly broken. South Carolina is now realizing the fearful picture he drew of the effect of *legal* disorganization. "It is well known," he continued, "that if a vessel passes the bar at Charleston without regular papers, signed by the Collector of the Port, it is liable to be taken up in twenty minutes as a vagrant or a *pirate*. No vessel would venture such peril. If for forty-eight hours a casual interruption in the postal service should occur, the perilous consequences which would result can easily be imagined by every thinking mind." Such men would pause if they could. They see the terrible consequences which must follow the obliteration of the past, before any provision is made for the future, but they cannot restrain the mass who are mad to dash in ruins the fair fabric that has sheltered them so long, without the thought or capacity of providing another. Destruction is their rage as much as that of the French Revolutionist, little thinking that if ever the time should come for reconstructing social order, they would gladly restore what they so recklessly destroy.

But this cannot be done. The parts of a ship once dashed to pieces on the breakers can never be replaced. It was growth and development modified and controlled by necessities and influences silently working through a long series of years, not forecast or contrivance, that brought the States into their present relations. As elements in national progress the former infinitely transcend the latter. With secession persisted in, before the Southern States can again come together in harmonious relations, everything will fall into confusion. Anarchy will follow, from which reorganization will be impossible, till a new life appears, clothing itself in new forms.

The unity in the secession movement is simply *negative*. There is a common antipathy, but no common objects. When forced to look to the future, and assume the responsibilities of an independent nation, differences will disclose themselves more numerous and radical than those which parted the North and South. An element will always be at work which sagacious Southerners often speak of, but the effect of which they do not fully estimate—the *infusible* character of the Southern planter. His life is such as to render impossible that thorough combination and subordination necessary to a permanent organization possessing both harmony and power. His isolation and independence of his neighbor, and of the vicissitudes that attend the manufacturer or merchant, destroys his generosity, patriotism and public spirit. For such persons, whose wills on their own domains are the law of their conduct, society can do little. Their sense of obligation is measured by that of the benefits received. When brought together in the new Confederacy they will at once assume antagonistic attitudes; and having, as we have seen, little respect for law, they will be restrained by no considerations which conflict with their interests, their resentments, or passions.

A thorough and harmonious union of the Southern States consequently is an impossible affair. Their Territories are not homogeneous, nor do they mutually depend upon or support each other, begetting common interests and ideas. What possible ties have Virginia and Louisiana? None whatever. They have no trade except in *slaves*, but the first act of Louisiana in the new Confederacy would be to open the African Slave-trade, which Virginia would regard as her ruin. Virginia and Texas are equally isolated from each other. The western boundary of the latter has to be protected and defended by a large military force. Virginia has not one-half the interest to contribute to such an object as New-York or Massachusetts, or even England or France, who consume her products, and supply in turn the articles she consumes. Virginia does neither. The interests of the Gulf and Atlantic States differ radically. They have no relations of trade, and only very few of social intercourse. The burdens to be borne for their mutual protection and support would be the causes of estrangement, so deep and bitter as almost instantly to part them asunder.

In the whole movement of secession, not one trace of genuine nationality has appeared; only hostility to the North. The seceding States flippantly declare their independence and nationality, but their new dignities are those of a farce, rather than expressions of great attributes, commanding admiration and respect. While secession was talked, the act seemed of formidable and almost terrific proportions. When enacted, it only inspires contempt. Look at Florida, with a white population hardly exceeding that of one of our City Wards; with an area of swamps and everglades equaling that of all New-England; with a sea coast of at least one thousand miles to defend; without a dollar in her Treasury, and with a repudiated debt of millions, rendering the borrowing of a penny impossible, parading herself before the world as a *free and independent nation*. In real dignity and importance, her new nationality is just about a match for the King of the Mosquito Shore!

The Southern States secede, to escape what they term the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the North. But they carry with them precisely the same tendencies, and from which escape is impossible. The contrasts in the physical features and material conditions of portions of most of the Slave States, are as striking as between these and the Free States, and, in many cases, more so. Take Virginia. Here is a standing quarrel, as bitter and well defined as those between Massachusetts and South Carolina. It is the same story. In the Eastern portion the slave predominates; in the Western, freemen. The Slaveholding counties have now the advantage in the Legislature. This gives them control in all matters of taxation, and in a thousand questions of local legislation. The Western portion increases rapidly; the Eastern not at all. The West is healthy, full of minerals, and well adapted to manufactures. The East is wanting in all these. The West is too near the Ohio to trust the negro in it. His place is being taken by white laborers. Here is the irrepressible conflict raging on *Southern* soil. The West complains that the slave is represented in the Legislature without bearing his proportion of tax. The two sections are becoming more and more antagonistic. Their differences are stated with as much acrimony as those between the North and South. How is this element of disunion to be quelled. Virginia can escape from it no more in a Southern Confederacy than in the Union. It will continue till one party or the other goes to the wall. It is not difficult to see on which side victory inclines. In 1864, the question of representation is to be submitted to the popular vote, when the West will have matters her own way. How is such a rebellion to be put down in the new Confederacy? It will not be confined to Virginia, nor to North Carolina, nor to Tennessee. The whole range of the Alleghanies to within 150 miles of the Gulf, is full of *treasonable* elements—iron, coal, lead, copper and zinc—with a fertile soil, and a climate admirably adapted to white labor and the mechanic arts. It will soon be the theatre of industries in which the unlettered slave can never take part. Along this great highway has the column of freemen already commenced its grand march, which the South can never for a moment stay, unless they disembowel the earth of its treasures, taint the pure air, and smite with sterility the soil.

If the South desire quiet, they must not include one foot of Territory about which it can be debated whether it be better adapted to Slavery or Freedom. If they do, then the only course will be to obliterate State lines altogether, and establish the despotism of perpetual silence. This is the only escape from the discussion of vexed questions. To such a result, if it be successful, secession must come. If the old lines are preserved, the new Ship of State will be manned by a mutinous crew, who will in time use and capture it, or compel a division both of vessel and cargo. Would it not be well for the South to consider these things before the fatal step be taken, and ask herself whether it be not better

> "To bear the ills they have,
> Than fly to others that they know not of?"

THE CHARLESTONIANS REFORMING.—A startling piece of intelligence comes to us from South Carolina. The highly respectable and orderly citizens of Charleston have hesitated to perpetrate one piece of rascality of which they were perfectly capable. We are assured by the *Mercury* that the United States Sub-Treasury at Charleston has not been pillaged, and we have the additional information that when South Carolina seceded the amount on deposit there was $150,000, which has since been diminished to about $50,000 by disbursements legally made. In view of the fact that the tradesmen of Charleston have sundry claims against the United States Government for provisions furnished the soldiers in Fort Sumter, the *Mercury* is disposed to regard their forbearance as "remarkable," and for once we think that the people of the North will coincide with it in opinion.

Metaphysicians of ordinary acuteness, however, will be somewhat puzzled to account for the erratic virtue of the Charlestonians. Having robbed the General Government of its forts, so far as they were able, pillaged the arsenal of the military stores which it contained, and allowed the California gold to reach this port simply and solely because they had not the means of intercepting it, a most refined casuistry would be needed to discover the principles of morality which have proved the safeguard of the gold in the Charleston Sub-Treasury.

It is, of course, unreasonable to suppose that the official mission which King PICKENS must have received just before the publication of this paragraph in the *Mercury*, informing him that his little account of $3,000 for services as Minister to Russia must come out of this fund, had anything to do with this *exposé* of its present condition. Then, is it possible that the forced loan of $40,000 levied upon Ex-Gov. AIKEN could have been needed to reimburse any deficiency which may have been caused by the Charlestonians "borrowing" too freely from the monies deposited in the Sub-Treasury?

Floyd's Last Speech and Confession.

The speech recently delivered by Ex-Governor JOHN B. FLOYD, at Richmond, Va., is of a character which should not be allowed to pass unscourged into oblivion. It may be regarded as the monumental speech of the treasonable movement for the disruption of the Union. It was spoken by the right man, to the right audience, in perhaps the right place; and to all the revelations of perjury and treachery therein made, those who remain faithful to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, are entitled, as to so many indisputable proofs against the traitorous advisers who recently had seats in the Cabinet.

What can be thought of an Ex-Secretary of War who announces that, while in power, he labored with but a single object, and that object to aid a nest of conspirators, with whom he was in league, to overthrow, at a preconcerted moment, the Government of which he was a servant, and the Constitution which he had sworn to support? "I undertook so to dispose of the power in my hands, that when the terrific hour came, you (the conspirators,) and all of you, and each of you, should say, 'This man has done his duty.'" This is a phase of moral paralysis—in fact, of moral death, with which no surgeon of the soul can hope to deal. All ideas of duty must have perished, all conceptions of honor died out, before such an avowal as this could have been accomplished. The cautery does not affect the corpse, and the wretch, utterly lost to shame, can smile at the rebuke of a thousand pointing fingers. It is for this reason that we know not how to deal with FLOYD—nor with those who were the admiring auditors of his confession.

Perhaps the most significant portion of FLOYD's speech is that in which he hints that the seceders themselves were not averse to Mr. LINCOLN's election, believing that they could use it as an engine to forward their designs. "Perhaps it was intended," he says, "that this present catastrophe should be precipitated upon the country,"—the conspirators, no doubt, entertaining hopes that the prejudices of the South had been sufficiently inflamed to make this pretext an available one to cover their predetermined scheme of secession and armed rebellion against the Federal compact. In this, however, as in many other similar calculations, they have found themselves fearfully deceived; and with each day that passes, fresh lessons of their error will be taught them. But what, we again ask, can be said or thought of the Cabinet officer, who, cognizant as he avows himself of these plans, "undertook so to dispose of the power in his hands, that "when the terrific hour came" for putting the conspiracy into execution, the forts and arms, and arsenals of the Government he was professing to serve, should be turned against that Government's existence?

The attempt made by Mr. FLOYD to ridicule "that good old man, the President,"—received with roars of "contemptuous laughter," as it was, by the Secessionists assembled—is the highest praise that has yet been accorded to Mr. BUCHANAN. We place a proverbial estimate on "the dog who turns to bite the hand that has fed him;" but there is no proverb to determine, because no such case has ever occurred before, the judgment to be pronounced against the Cabinet officer who only uses his position while in power for the purposes of personal plunder and the patronage of treason, winding up by a scandalous and scurrilous disclosure of the secret conversations and debates in that council-chamber of which he was a member.

It is to be noted that while this Great Criminal was for more than three years and a half avowedly engaged in plans for the destruction of all law, all compacts and all government, he could nevertheless split legal hairs and quibble with the minuteness of a young lawyer pleading his first cause, when there was a possibility of distorting the law into a shield for the designs of treason. He draws nice distinctions between "the right of property" in the United States to its forts, arsenals, navy-yards, barracks and so forth, and the right to *assert* that title by a force sufficient to maintain it. He had no objection to concede that this right of property was vested in the National Government, provided said right should only be upheld in each individual fort or arsenal by "an ordnance sergeant—a man who goes about with a sort of worsted epaulette on his shoulder, and stripes down his breeches." But any greater assertion of title than this, he contended, would destroy "the right of property," by changing the question into one of power to maintain it!

The whole course of Mr. FLOYD goes to show that he has not, and apparently never had, any clear ideas or convictions as to what "property" means; but that he should be willing to avow himself so utterly ignorant of the radical distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*, is something we were not prepared for, even after re-reading all the official records of all the rascalities and corruptions in which he has been taking part ever since the day of his unhappy elevation—"by accident beyond his merits," as he himself confesses—to that high seat which he disgraced, and from which he was finally driven by the detection and exposure of his public and private crimes. Contrast his position to-day with that of Gen. CASS, who resigned his seat in the Cabinet from a conviction that some of his associates were traitors! "CASS had inspired during four years," confessed FLOYD, "a feeling of affection in my heart. But when he left, I could not help cocking my eye and saying, 'God speed you, old man, to the North!'" The speaker was then steering due South with all sail set; but it will be many years, we believe, before such as he can reach safe haven.

It is said that those who deal in falsehood should have good memories, and FLOYD is a case in point. He announces that when Gen. SCOTT was sent for by the President on the resignation of Gen. CASS, he (FLOYD) knew nothing of SCOTT's views in reference to the crisis; that he regarded him only as a son of the South; as "the laureled victor of a thousand battles;" as "a man that Virginia had delighted to elevate and honor;" and who, consequently, argued FLOYD, should have been true to the secession interests and pleased with FLOYD's disposition of the troops of the United States, as a part, and the most essential part, of that conspiracy! It is with quite an air of outraged confidence that FLOYD professes to have then heard for the first time that "Gen. SCOTT had a programme to allay all spectres of trouble and disagreement and bring peace to the country," by occupying with sufficient troops to defend them all the coast forts and arsenals of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana—these various works to be still further strengthened by the presence of ships-of-war and vessels, cutters, &c., "in the waters of the South."

Now, it is quite true that such was substantially Gen. SCOTT's programme; but it is *not* true that Gov. FLOYD then heard it for the first time. On the 29th of October last, as appears by his letter, published in our issue of last Saturday, "the great General who has fought our battles everywhere," as even FLOYD terms him, wrote to the President a letter containing his "views suggested by the imminent danger of a disruption of the Union;"—and a copy of this letter was forwarded on the next day to JOHN B. FLOYD, then Secretary of War, and is now in the records of the War Department. With a single extract from this letter, we shall consign the last speech and declaration of Mr. FLOYD to that silence which is the only charity that baffled guilt can ask:

> "From a knowledge of our Southern population," writes Gen. SCOTT, first to Mr. BUCHANAN and next day to Ex Gov. FLOYD, "*it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz.: the seizure of some or all of the following posts*: Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in the Mississippi, below New-Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and McRee, Pensacola Harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, the former with an unsufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. *In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or coup de main, ridiculous.*
>
> With an army faithful to its allegiance, and the navy probably equally so, and with a Federal Executive, for the next twelve months of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to expect—moderation being an element of power not less than firmness—*there is good reason to hope that the danger of secession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution*, or one arrest for treason."

Had this advice been taken at that time, is it not certain that all the difficulties which now beset us would have been avoided? It is mainly from the curse of Cabinet treason, that the country is now suffering. In the famous invective of CURRAN against allowing the evidence of Capt. HAMILTON, an avowed Atheist, to convict the Brothers JOHN and HENRY SHEARES, the orator reached his highest point of sublimity as he described the moral recklessness of that wretch, who, "believing in no state of rewards or punishments hereafter, entrenched himself against Omnipotence behind the fancied barrier of the grave." We know not what may be Ex-Gov. FLOYD's professed views of religion, but judging him by all of his career that is public, and by the constantly repeated and blasphemous allusions to a Supreme Being in the speech under consideration, it would seem probable that he is an example on a vast scale of the danger we incur as a nation when Infidels, and men who have no God, are placed in positions of national command.

The Suppression of Crime.

Within a week past, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, two culprits have been convicted of the crime of arson, and sentenced to State Prison for life. While the successful issue of the public prosecutor's efforts to bring these criminals, of a most dangerous class, to justice, will increase the public feeling of security, by furnishing dreadful warning to those whose interests or inclination might tempt them to commit the offence, it illustrates, at the same time, the benefits which result to public justice from applying the "division of labor" principle to the duties which public officers have to discharge. To such an extent does the self-governing spirit of the English Common law prevail with us, that the prosecution of criminal offenders against the peace and safety of the public, is left to a great extent, if not entirely, in the hands of private individuals, who may volunteer or not, as they choose, to bring an offender to justice. The District Attorney is only bound to prosecute such cases as are officially brought before him, either by a Magistrate or the Grand Inquest of the county,—neither of whom have authority to go beyond such matters as private individuals may volunteer to bring before them. The punishment of criminals, therefore, like the election of upright rulers, and the enactment of sound laws, depends in a great degree on the honest disposition of the community at large.

Private interests and enterprise have, howhowever, made the crime of arson an exception from the looseness of this general principle. Experience has proved that the most frequent instances of the commission of this crime are those in which the owner of property fires it, with the design of defrauding the company by whom it is insured. It, therefore, became a matter of policy with the insurance companies in this City to employ the services of a competent man who should devote his exclusive attention to investigating the origin of fires that might occur, and, when that was found to be criminal, to lend the public such assistance as he might in bringing the offender to justice. The adoption of this course has proved eminently useful, partly on account of its inherent soundness, and much more no doubt from the efficiency of the man selected to discharge the duties of the office thus created. No one who has followed the progress of the trials to which we have referred above, can doubt for a moment that the conviction of the prisoners resulted quite as much from the efforts of Fire-Marshal BAKER, in working up the case, pressing the attendance of witnesses, and seeing that no means were unprovided or not at hand, of which the prosecution might with advantage avail itself, as from the zealous labors of the District-Attorney himself. Well might the latter officer declare to the jury that he and they "laie down to sleep at night with a stronger feeling of security from midnight flames, when they knew that so vigilant a man was on guard."

We might not be willing, perhaps, to admit so great an innovation upon the free spirit of our laws, as to place the investigation of crime in general, and the apprehension of those who commit it, in the charge of an officer endowed with all the inquisitorial powers of a French *Procurateur*. But we submit that the success which has attended the creation of an office like that of Fire-Marshal in this City, would warrant the application of the same principle in respect to other branches of crime than arson. That a man, without public official authority, has been able to battle that crime so successfully, furnishes, certainly, grounds for hope that murders, burglaries and thefts, would flourish with less vigor, if upon each were fixed the watchful eye of a competent man, whose mind was distracted by no diversity of pursuit. Such an official position might be surrounded with every safeguard of protection against the despotic exercise of its duties, and yet remain an efficient means of aiding in the suppression and punishment of crime.

Death at Retail.

There is not a week passes that we do not chronicle more or less deaths in this City by poisoning. Now it is a suicide "laboring under temporary insanity," or something else, who poisons himself—now we hear of poison "given by mistake," or otherwise—now dispensed "by the carelessness of the druggist"—and again administered with murderous intent. There is thus not far short of a hundred deaths in this City, from *poison* alone, inscribed in the Coroner's books for the last year; and six or eight have already occurred in the few passing days of the present year. Does it ever occur to anybody that there is a *joint* responsibility for a large number of these murders, and that sometimes a considerable share of it may rest, in the eye of heaven if not of the law, on the heads of those who, with such fatal facility, furnish the means of destruction to any man, woman or maniac who may have the pence necessary to pay for it? Probably the idea is not new to the public; at all events, it has been emphasized sufficiently in the TIMES to have started some such train of thought, even if the almost daily record of facts did not suggest it.

And yet how seldom do we hear of the conviction or punishment of any of these aiders or abettors of crime, or, indeed, of any action whatever toward them severer than an occasional meaningless "censure" by some Coroner's jury, which they may, perhaps, glance over, if they take a morning paper, but which, apparently, has no influence whatever in deterring them from again retailing "a sixpence worth of pison," cold or otherwise, to the very next applicant? It were, of course, a waste of ink to argue with these individuals of their moral guilt, or their legal liabilities, or the irreparable injury they inflict upon society; for in whatever direction profit lies, there is, unfortunately, always found plenty of reckless travelers; and the only effective check in this case, as in so many others, is to make the dangers of the way so great that no profits can compensate its risks. In other words, Coroners' juries, as well as grand and criminal juries, have also a responsibility in this matter. They owe it to society to ferret out and bring to punishment every apothecary who engages in this indiscriminate retailing of poisonous drugs.

This subject was elaborately discussed at the Convention of Apothecaries which met in this City a few months ago; but they were unable to agree upon any measure which would be efficient in checking this traffic in death. It would, of course, be hard to decide in a case where so many Doctors failed to agree; but, nevertheless, we may suggest that if the *law* regulating the sale of poisons were only enforced now and then by way of example, we might at least arrive at some opinion of its efficiency, and see what further legislation may be needed in the premises. It is idle to say that law is of no avail—for this very law has already, in several known cases, prevented murder; and even as regards suicides—the class of cases most difficult to deal with legally—it is well known that they are often permanently prevented by a temporary difficulty in the way of procuring the predetermined means of death.

We are quite well aware that the great body of respectable druggists is entirely innocent in this matter—nay, that their judicious inquiries and discretion are very often the means of saving life; but the mortality from this cause has now assumed such fearful proportions as to demonstrate that the guilt also is very extensive. Neither, of course, is it assumed that there is blame on the part of the apothecary in every case of poisoning; and, indeed, as regards some of the articles most frequently used, restriction on the sale is impossible. We would, nevertheless, like to inquire, or have the Coroner's jury to inquire, how often, in the current cases of poisoning, the law requiring that the vendor shall sell only at the written order of a physician, that there be a third party as a witness of the sale, and that the name of the purchaser be inscribed in a book kept for the purpose, is complied with? Will some one of the Coroners' juries who may sit on the other cases of poisoning which will doubtless occur before the current month is up, oblige the public and public justice by instituting rigid inquiries into these matters?

JOKING ON A SERIOUS SUBJECT.—Hardly a week ago the people of Charleston were disposed to boast of the affair of the *Star of the West* as a brilliant naval engagement; a second battle of Fort Moultrie. Time seems to be throwing a different light upon the transaction. The *Mercury*, for instance, narrates the following pleasant incident, which it styles "Our Joke." It says:

> "When the *Star of the West* turned tail, and it became evident that she would approach no closer, the young fellows under orders became clamorous and eager for a "shot anyhow." "Well," says the Major, (RIPLEY,) jumping upon the parapet, "fire away, boys, but you'll all be in —— in five minutes." The boys did fire; but the Major's prediction was not fulfilled.
>
> Major RIPLEY was twice breveted for gallantry during the Mexican war."

Now we confess our inability to discover the delicate witticism of this paragraph. Perhaps it is in the act of firing at an unarmed steamer when she is out of range, and has turned her stern upon her assailants; or it may be that the joke lies in bestowing the epithets "gallant" and "brave" upon the citizen soldiery who could be guilty of such a valorous act; or perhaps it is involved in Maj. RIPLEY's remark which the *Mercury* cloaks by an ambiguous dash. If this last conjecture is correct, some might be wicked enough to suggest that inasmuch as the United States' troops still occupy Fort Sumter, and as the prospect of dislodging them does not seem to be materially improving, congratulations that the Major's prediction was not fulfilled are rather premature. There is still another hypothesis; it may be that the joke lies in the fact that Maj. RIPLEY was twice breveted for gallantry in the Mexican war. If this is it, we say let him be breveted a third time, by all means. Whatever deeds this mighty man of valor may have performed hitherto, we are confident that they are all eclipsed by his last achievement.

"FALLING OUT" AMONG THEMSELVES.—Intelligence from the fortifications held by the Secessionists have not been of a very exciting character of late. There has been nothing to break the dull delights of peace. The sentries pace the stony ramparts in undisturbed possession, the monotony of their march alone being interrupted by the periodical cry which proclaims that all is well. It seems, however, that the military education of these extemporized heroes does not enable them to perform even this easy duty with either grace safety. The Savannah *Republican* tells us that a sentry, to whom the guardianship of Fort Pulaski was intrusted on a stormy night not long since, "lost his balance" while walking the walls, and was precipitated into the yard below. The paragraph further informs us that the gallant fellow sustained no material damage. This latter intelligence is gratifying in the extreme. Soldiers are expected to fall in war, but when they so gallantly exceed their bounden duty as to fall in peace, they merit a brighter wreath than the laurel. In view, however, of the danger attending the pedestrian exercises of the sentry, would it not be well that gentlemen appointed to the performance of this duty, were put through a course of preparatory training. To perambulate the walls during the day and while the mind was at rest, would somewhat accustom the Secessionist sentries to the more difficult duties of the night. Unless some such sage measures as we suggest are adopted, it will not be necessary for the Government to take any violent steps in ousting the soldiers of the new Confederation from possession of the forts. If let alone, it is likely that they will "tumble out" from simple incapacity to preserve their footing.

A Case for the Spiritualists.

From the Tribune of Saturday.

"ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The senior editor of *The Evening Journal* started for Springfield to-day at 12:40. What's broke?"

From the Herald of Yesterday.

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

THURLOW WEED left Albany last evening, *en route* to Springfield, expecting to be joined at Crestline, Ohio, by LEONARD SWETT, who was bearer of the Illinois Electoral vote to this city, and who left here yesterday morning."

These announcements are very positive. Yet Mr. THURLOW WEED is, or was last night, in the Astor House in this City, where he arrived, we believe, on Saturday. He *may* have the faculty of being in two places, a thousand miles apart, at the same time:—and on the other hand, our neighbors *may* both be mistaken. The latter seems a little more probable than the former. But possibly the spiritualists can explain it.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's New-Year Speech—The Great Struggle to Come in the Spring—Count Teleki—Spain and Disunion—Post-office Matters—The Passport System, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 4, 1860.

In the Emperor's speech to the diplomatic corps on New-Year's Day, he used the word *encore* in connection with his hopes that peace would still be maintained in Europe. The word was caught up at once, and made to mean that, for the present, he had hopes of peace, but that he was not sure but that to-morrow there would be no longer grounds for such hopes. The next morning the official journal, in its version of his Majesty's short speech, left out the word *encore*, but not in time to stop the orders for sales of stocks and a consequent fall at the Bourse. The dropping of the word by the official journal is regarded as a manifestation on the part of the Government that they wish the public to understand that peace is the only thought and wish of the Government. The Bourse has so understood it, and a rise in the funds took place yesterday.

Since the famous speech to the Austrian Minister two years ago, and the general panic that followed it, the Emperor finds it necessary to be more guarded in the language he uses on these official occasions, and such a slip as that of the present New-Year's is only to be the more wondered at, if he really meant that there was a prospect of general peace. Last evening and this morning the ministerial journals, commenting on this speech, sing loudly the praises of peace, but whether this is a *mot d'ordre* in favor of the Bourse, or a real conviction that peace is to be preserved, it is not yet possible to know. Only one must be permitted this observation, that the more one looks out over the political horizon, the less one sees where the peace is to come from.

If we turn our attention to Italy we find NAPOLEON keeping up the sea-side protection of Gaeta a little while longer, not because he has any sympathy with the young King or his cause, but in compliance with the desires of Russia and other European Powers, and of the Catholic Church at home. Elsewhere we find the whole country preparing for the great struggle in the Spring. A tourist who has just passed through there says: "At Venice there is no commerce, no noise—now and then a gondola gliding through the canal, and that is all! But instead, Austrian officers, who lounge and smoke their cigars in the Place St. Marc, and ruined merchats who almost hold out their hands to the passers-by! A little way from there, at Milan, all is noise and movement. There they are sharpening their swords and cleaning their guns. In all the Cafés the Garibaldians are heard discussing the coming campaign. At the theatre they sing the Hymn of the great liberator, and in the streets one hears only the "Song of Springtime," which commences thus:

"Garibaldi è nel' Caprera
Sperando la primavera"—

a song which continues in the following strain: "*In the month of April he will mount his horse,—And every one will then be ready for the grand ball,—Our enemecs cannot resist—This man sent by Jesus Christ.*"

In fine, although the optimist writers see in the Emperor's speech a guarantee that the affairs of Italy are arranged peaceably, or are about to be, the majority regard His Majesty's words simply as a wish, but which assures nothing, and which engages neither France or Europe to anything.

There are, happily, two versions to the mode of liberation of the Count TELEKI. According to the Austrian and Saxon versions, the Count pledged his word to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, that he would not attempt to leave the Empire, and that he would conduct himself in the future as a faithful subject. On the other hand, it is asserted that the Count did not enter into any such engagement, and from what is known of the character of the man, it is probable that this is true. He is too firm in his political principles to buy his freedom at the price of their sacrifice, and his loyalty would not permit him to make a promise which he did not intend to respect. The manner of his arrest was too odious to escape general attention, and while Austria was thus obliged to go back upon her first intentions, and release the Count, she desires to let her pride down as easily as possible, by giving out that the Count yielded and not the Government.

A private letter from Madrid speaks of the joy that reigns there in political circles at the present embarrassed state of affairs in the United States, and declares that the Government is secretly making preparations for a descent upon Mexico so soon as Mr. LINCOLN is inaugurated, and the threatened dissolution takes place. Spain appears to understand too well the value of Mexico as a pendant to Cuba to let such an occasion slip for the enforcement of her claims upon her ancient colony, and with such a fleet and such an army as she has now at her command, the contest would not be a long one. England might, perhaps, interfere, but it would be to gain a share in the spoils. If SAM. HOUSTON has any pretensions to the conquest of the Halls of the Montezuma, he had better commence his march before the Union is dissolved, or he will meet other and more dangerous obstacles than those existing to-day.

It is time that there should be a clear and definitive understanding between the Post-Office Department of the United States and those of England and France in regard to the geographical and political position of California and the laws which govern the transportation of the mails from and to that State. Letters thrown into the box at San Francisco for Paris *unpaid*, arrive here safely and are paid for at the usual rate, viz: 15 cents, or 16 sous. But letters thrown into the London box for San Francisco unpaid, or into the Paris box unpaid *to go through England*, most generally do not arrive at their destination. The question then arises, is California one of the States of the American Union or not? Lately Mr. THOMPSON, the gentlemanly American Consul at Southampton, made application to Sir ROWLAND HILL for a bundle of California letters which he feared were detained in the London post-office for want of pre-payment, coupling the demand with a remark of surprise that they should be thus detained, when he was more surprised in receiving a note from the Department in explanation, in which it was said that the letters were detained "because California was *not exactly* in the United States." Now, however much this magnificent "not exactly" might apply to the new Pacific Republic which the representatives of the auriferous State threaten to establish, the threats had not yet been made, and Sir ROWLAND HILL was yet in ignorance of the disunion projects of the Breckinridge party of California. Once for all, is California one of the States of the American Union or not? and if she is, is there no way of making the postal treaty between France, England and the United States reciprocal as regards unpaid letters, or of enlightening Sir ROWLAND HILL upon the political relations of the Pacific States?

The American Minister has thus far received no reply to his energetic demand in favor of abolishing the passport system for Americans entering France, but there is no doubt but that this demand will be granted. All the surrounding States are moving in the matter, and there is really a prospect that we are going to have a complete abolition in France of this annoying formality.

Mr. FAULKNER has obtained the release of another American naturalized citizen from the French army, making the fourth within the six months he has been at Paris. With these precedents, no trouble will be hereafter experienced.

The saloons of the American Minister's residence were the rendezvous, on New Year's day, of all the Americans now here, and among the rest were some of the red shirts of GARIBALDI. It has been a long time since the United States have had any Minister at Paris who received and entertained his countrymen with the same liberality and magnificence—for that is the word—as the present Minister. We are glad too to be able to say that he is a strong Union man, and it is a curious circumstance, but every Southern man we have thus far met here is also strong for the Union. A residence abroad is in fact the best cure for sectionalism we know of.

MALAKOFF.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Spirit of War—Reorganization of the Militia—Tolling Railroads—Amendment of the Liquor Law—Relief of Widows and the Unmarried Females—Contraband Articles—The Spirit of the State, etc., etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Only the House was in session, and the attendance there so sparse that they might as well have adjourned yesterday and gone home to gather healthy public opinion, and enjoy the luxury of a pure atmosphere.

The arming of the State seems to be the prevailing sentiment—a sentiment that is none the less real and decided, because it is more calm of expression than when the *Star of the West* was facing and fleeing the one large and one small gun at Morris Island.

Mr. PIERCE this morning, introduced a bill, of which the following is a synopsis:

SECTION 1. Divides the militia into two classes:

1. The volunteer militia, being that now organized.
2. All the rest.

Directs a thorough enrollment of the militia to be made within thirty days—the work to be done by a Deputy in each Company District appointed by the commandant of companies, to be paid as the Census Marshals of 1855. Makes an appropriation of $20,000 to pay the same.

SEC. 2. Amends the acts of 1854 and 1855, in relation to the duties of Assessors who are directed to correct the rolls above made from year to year, and reassesses the uncollected commutation on the towns that are delinquent.

SEC. 3. Provides penalties for District Attornies and Brigade Inspectors who neglect their duties.

SEC. 4. Revises the system of drafts, so as to make it uniform and equal, and gives the Governor power to fill up the Volunteer Militia to its fullest standard by volunteers or by drafts, in case of emergency, but not otherwise; and further provides that he may call out the whole Militia, if the force be greater than that which the volunteers can furnish; it also empowers the Governor to provide for the transportation of men called into service.

SEC. 5. Abolishes battalion Courts-Martial, and restores the Court of Appeals.

The Governor's recommendation to impose tolls on railroads takes shape, to-day, in a bill introduced by Mr. FINCH, of Clinton, except that as introduced it does not embrace that remarkable feature of the Governor's recommendation, which proposed to permit the Central road to increase its rate of passenger fare. The bill introduced to-day differs from the bills of previous years, inasmuch as it discriminates between the roads that follow the line of the canal and those which compete more indirectly for the traffic which is deemed to belong to our State works. It differs also in the fact that it imposes a heavy rate upon the roads that, like the Central and Oswego, compete with the main line or Erie Canal, than it does upon roads that, like the Saratoga, only compete with the Central—like the Champlain. The following brief of the bill as introduced, will show its peculiar features:

SECTION 1. The Canal Board are required to levy upon the New-York Central and the Oswego and Syracuse, from the first day of April to the first day of December, the same rates of tolls upon freight as are levied upon the Canals; during the same period, two-thirds tolls upon property passing from tide-water upon the New-York and Erie and the Rome and Watertown roads and destined for Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, or Cape Vincent—and upon property passing over the roads to tide water from either of the above places; upon all property transported on the Northern Railroad, the Saratoga and Whitehall road, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga road, and passing over the entire length of said road, one-half tolls. In adjusting tolls, the New-York and Erie are to be measured as of the same length as the Central.

SEC. 2. The roads are to transport freight only subject to the payment of tolls; they are to make monthly statements, of all property carried, to the Auditor, and shall pay toll in such manner and form as the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall direct. Failure to make these statements to be enforced by an action at law.

SEC. 3. If either of the roads fail to make payment according to this law, they shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars a day for every day's neglect; it is made the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute for the penalty hereby imposed.

A proposition is made to amend the old Maine Liquor law in this respect:

Section 32 of chapter 628, of the laws of 1857, is repealed, and persons against whom judgment shall be rendered or recovered on any bond given under said act, or for any penalty incurred under said act, shall be entitled to the liberties of the jail in the same manner as though said section had never been enacted.

Mr. FULLERTON to-day introduced his bill for the relief of widows and unmarried females. It provides that their real and personal property, to the amount of $2,000, shall be exempt from taxation.

When motions and resolutions were introduced, Mr. WATERBURY called up his resolution—offered yesterday—directing the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence to inquire if any arms and munitions of war are being manufactured and sold by citizens of this State to the citizens of States now at war with the General Government.

The proceedings that ensued left no room to doubt that the call for a Democratic State Convention was to be seconded on the floor of the House, by the opposition of the Democratic members to any measure that looked to the protection of the State and the frustration of schemes to break up the Union. Mr. JOHNSON, the member from Seneca, attempted to ridicule Mr. WATERBURY's resolution, by a substitute directing him to make inquiries and report the facts to the United States Commissioner. Mr. WATERBURY turned the laugh on JOHNSON by accepting the amendment with a proviso that JOHNSON should assist. The House, however, voted it down.

Then Mr. KERNAN, another Democrat, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, denouncing the spirit that resisted the rebels of South Carolina as one that was likely to impose some additional taxes on the State. He was particularly anxious that nothing should be done. But, notwithstanding the anxiety of Mr. KERNAN, the House took another view of the question and refused to table the resolutions by the decisive vote, Ayes 20, Noes 57—and then adopting them by the still more decisive vote of Ayes 59, Noes 18—the last being a strictly party vote, every affirmation being a Republican, and every negative a Democrat.

Mr. BENEDICT had the forethought to make the resolve effective by empowering the Committee to send for persons and papers.

I am told that the military officers of the State have already ascertained sufficient to satisfy them that a United States officer, or a person connected with the United States arsenal at Watervliet, has been engaged in supplying cannon, gun carriages, artillery harness and shells to the rebels of South Carolina. The officers are not empowered to examine premises or persons—but the Committee, being clothed with such power, will be able to definitely determine the facts, and provide a remedy. I am satisfied they will make thorough work, not stopping short of the City of New-York, which has had quite as much to do with giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union as any other locality.

As I have before said, the people of the country are just beginning to realize the length and breadth of this secession movement. They are fathoming its objects, and gathering a rational conclusion as to the motives of those who have been the chief conspirators. They are coming to know the danger—its source—and the remedy. They are preparing to rescue the country and the Constitution, and to defend the Union. Every mail brings demands that the representatives of the people here in Albany shall stand true to them, and true to the country. I heard a Senator from one of the most conservative central counties say, to-day, that if he should vote for the Robinson resolutions he would be burnt in effigy in every town in his district. And he would. If the Secessionists much longer defy the Government, it will be a long while before they will again have the peace and the position they have heretofore enjoyed.

LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Senate is not in session.

In the Assembly Mr. COZANS presented a communication from workingmen on national affairs, and called for its reading. The communication assailed the doctrine of the Republican Party.

Mr. FISH moved to suspend the further reading. Carried, 43 to 25.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE, to provide for the more complete enrollment and discipline of the Militia of the State. The bill provides for a complete enrollment of all the military by the Colonels of regiments the same as the Census Marshals; that uncollected commutation be reassessed on delinquent towns. The present organization shall be called the Volunteer Militia; the Governor may employ them at the requisition of the President; gives the Governor a large power in the case of an emergency. Long details are given about drafting, but the bill does not propose to increase the present force. The bill is the one recommended by the Military Association, and prepared by Col. PRATT.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to amend the license law by allowing jail limits to persons confined for fines.

Mr. FINCH introduced a bill tolling railroad freights. Referred to Committee on Canals.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to punish frauds in the use of stamps or brands for trade marks.

Mr. FULLERTON introduced a bill to exempt unmarried females and widows from taxation to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. COMSTOCK introduced a bill to provide for the transfer of causes from the Brooklyn City Court to the Supreme Court.

Mr. WATERBURY called up the resolution to inquire into the rumors of cannon being made in Troy for the State of South Carolina.

Mr. KERNAN opposed the resolution on the ground that sensation legislation was injurious; that the laws of the United States punished treason; that the United States officers were the proper parties to investigate the matter, and that the Legislature of this State was not required to investigate into every idle rumor current at this time.

Mr. PIERCE spoke in support of the resolution, stating that a military officer of the State had investigated the matter, and found the rumor to be well founded.

The resolution was adopted by 59 to 18.

All the Democratic members present voted "No." Mr. BURT, Republican, also voted "No."

Mr. BENEDICT moved that the Committee to investigate the subject have power to send for persons and papers.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Business Dull in California—The Day of Humiliation—State Statistics—Important Cencession from Sonora.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, nearly two days late, owing to much snow on nearly the whole route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 3d, steamer *Cortez*, from Panama, and ship *Garnet*, from Liverpool; 4th, *Ringleader*, Boston; 5th, ship *Dashing Wave*, Boston. Spoken, Nov. 2, lat. 53° south, long. 78° west, ship *John Mills*, bound north. The *Ringleader* was in company for two days, off Cape Horn, with ship *Flying Childers*, from New-York to San Francisco.

The weather has again become bad, and prevents any outdoor business, but trifling lots of goods are changing hands at former quotations. Candles are a shade firmer, and Coffee easier, but other articles without change, and all dull and heavy. The annual summing up of stocks usually develops a speculation of some kind, but this year stocks are found so hopelessly heavy as to check any movement of that nature. Any article within a reasonable compass is held beyond their reach. The stocks of Bacon and Pork equal this year's consumption at the rate of last year. Lard and Ham equal one year's supply. Butter, ample; Sugars, fair; Coffee, heavy; Rice, large; Candles, moderate; Tea, fair. Trade in domestic products continues suspended. Farmers will hold back their wheat. Ships cannot get cargoes, as buyers are unwilling to pay over $1 70 for Wheat, and cannot fill orders at that figure. The desire to ship treasure and money East, has made the market stringent. The standard rate is 2 per cent., but outsiders pay 3 and upwards.

The proclamation of the President, setting apart yesterday as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, only reached this City on the day named for publication, consequently but little preparation was made for its observance. The congregation of Calvary Church assembled in the evening, and listened to addresses from Rev. DRS. COLT, BUELL and WILLIAMS. The Custom-house, Post-office, and other public buildings were closed, and the Courts refrained from business.

The latest Pony Express dates by telegraph to Fort Kearney are to the 21st ult., the last express arriving in due time, notwithstanding the terribly stormy weather on the route.

Latest accounts from Sacramento represent the city as crowded with politicians of all grades, in anticipation of the meeting of the Legislature on the 7th. Gov. DENVER seems to have the most positive support for the Senatorship, but it is stated that there are friends of the late Senator BRODERICK among the Douglas members who spare no effort to defeat DENVER.

Mrs. KITTY GEBEIN was murdered at her residence in Sacramento this morning. It is supposed the deed was committed for her money.

The annual statistics of the resources of the trade and commerce of the State are prepared for publication, and show a remarkable progress during the past year. 30,700 passengers arrived at San Francisco, and 14,100 departed—a gain of population by emigration seaward of 16,000. The estimated overland emigration is 50,000 or 60,000, being small on account of Indian hostilities. The gold export falls off several millions from last year, but this deficiency is barely compensated by greatly increased exports of the State. The amount of treasure received from the mines fully equals that of any other year. The value of the principal State products exported from San Francisco in 1860, is as follows:

Barley	150,000 bush.	Potatoes	$29,000
Bread	$280,000	Quicksilver	350,000
Fish	48,000	Skins	29,000
Flour	649,000	Silver Ore	416,000
Furs	15,000	Tallow	56,000
Gold	42,325,000	Wheat	1,854,000
Hides	600,000	Wine	30,000
Lumber	94,000	Wool	392,000
Oats	120,000		

The total of exports of the State other than gold, are valued at $8,732,000 against $5,533,000 in 1859 and $480,000 in 1858.

A decree has been published by the Governor of Sonora, conceding the right to transmit American gold from Gayamas on the gulf of California through the State of Sonora to the frontier of Arizona, near Fort Buchanan. The route is to pursue a direct line, where it is represented the road is excellent. This concession was procured by the merchants of Gayamas, and is expected to have an important bearing on trade between San Francisco and Gayamas, and upon the development of the new Territory of Arizona.

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The weather is mild and it is snowing fast. The Western stage with passengers and the mail, and HINCKLEY & Co.'s messenger, with $6,000, passed at 10½ o'clock last night. Denver City dates are to the 14th instant.

A severe snow storm will delay the movements of many San Juan adventurers who were about leaving for that point.

About thirty quartz mills are still running in the Mountain City neighborhood, and they are doing well.

The water gulches are failing steady; only those can run that have mills.

Several sluces have been started in the Platte diggings, eight miles above this city. They are supplied with water from the Hydraulic Company's ditch, and miners say they can make wages where heretofore work would not pay. A pottery manufactory will commence operations in a short time near this city.

The Central California Overland Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Central California Overland Express coach passed here at 1 P. M. for St. Joseph, with five passengers and four thousand dollars in treasure. The telegraphic news published here yesterday created a good deal of excitement.

A Fugitive Slave Case in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 19.

A colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave from Wheeling, Va., was arrested here to-day. She will be examined on Monday. Judge TILDEN has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, which is returnable on Monday morning. What little excitement there is, is confined entirely to the colored population. The woman admits herself that she belongs to the claimant.

An Arms Manufactory Burnt.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Massachusetts Arms Company's manufactory, at Chicopee Falls, was burnt on Friday night last, and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. Loss, $60,000, and insured for $30,000.

Sale of the Mexican Prize Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Mexican prize steamers *Gen. Miramon* and *Marquez de la Habana*, were sold this morning. The former brought $12,500, and the latter $20,000.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Great Western Railroad traffic for the week ending yesterday is $43,600—being an increase of $11,500 over the corresponding week last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music will open to-night for an experimental season of opera, under the auspices of the Italian artists. MERCADANTE's famous work, "Il Giuramento," will be produced, with COLSON, ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI and FERRI, in the caste. The music of this opera is as fluently graceful and pleasing as any that belongs to the modern Italian school, and we shall be greatly mistaken if it does not achieve a success. Although this is scarcely the right season to enter upon an expensive and hazardous undertaking, it is, we believe, a fair one for musical purposes. In the way of opera we have never been poorer than now. For many months our energies have been wasted on the experiment of giving Italian music without Italian artists, and it has failed. Latterly, we have even been without this ordinary resource. Our theatres are crowded; there seems to be no scantiness of money for the purposes of amusement, and several successful concerts during the past week have demonstrated the fact that our public wants music. Under these circumstances we are disposed to anticipate a good season for the associated artists, especially as it is apparent that it will be conducted with energy. We trust for the sake of our most elegant and refined amusement that the public will lend its aid to the undertaking. A great deal depends on the success of the experiment; it will determine probably whether or not we are to have a vigorous Spring campaign. At any rate, with new operas, good singers, fine orchestra and an able conductor like Signor MUZIO we ought to be moderately content. There will be a brilliant house to-night.

The new piece at Mr. WALLACK'S has filled the house satisfactorily since its production on Tuesday evening, and will of course maintain its place on the bills for some time to come. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist concerning its literary merits there is no doubt that it affords a fine scope for Mr. LESTER WALLACKS powers in the melodramatic way, especially in the fourth and fifth acts, which are admirably given. The "Lady of St. Tropez" may be recorded as a success.

Mr. JEFFERSON closed his engagement on Saturday night, playing to the only unprofitable week this theatre has seen since Mr. JACKSON's management. As we apprehended at the commencement, Mr. JEFFERSON has shown himself, in the language which *Punch* made Queen VICTORIA apply to an equally unsuccessful and ambitious servant, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, "not strong enough for the place." It is one of the misfortunes of our drama that the moment a good stock actor contributes to the success of a piece he assumes entirely to himself all the honors, a portion of which, at least, belong to his surroundings and to the piece in which he plays, and, eaten up with a ridiculous self-conceit, sets up at once for "a star." This makes it impossible for a management to secure a good stock company on any terms consistent with a fair regard to self interests. We see, for instance, the stock company at LAURA KEENE'S last Summer, excellent as a stock company, broken into a set of separate and unsuccessful speculators. We have only to hope that out of the evil of Mr. JEFFERSON's failure may come some good, and that he himself may be so disenchanted as to disenchant others of the gay delusion that because an actor shows himself a good stock actor and plays two or three parts excellently well, he is able to carry alone the weight of attraction of a first-class metropolitan theatre.

There are, in fact, but three or four artists at the outside, fairly entitled to the position of "stars." Among these stands preëminent Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who, at his last engagement, made the most legitimate success within our recollection. It is true that all his performances are full of inequalities and faults, but these, which study and experience can rectify, are covered by the brilliant flashes of genius which light up particular passages and scenes, and dazzle and delight an audience. Mr. BOOTH has a high destiny before him, and his present engagement and future career will be watched with interest by the most cultivated and refined lovers of the drama in this City. He appears to-night as *Brutus*, the character in which he closed his last engagement, and plays on four nights of the week. On Tuesday we are to see once more the young lady, Miss ELLIOTT, who recently appeared as *Juliet* in the character of *Julia* in the "Hunchback," and on Thursday Mr. CHARLES DILLON, who has dropped suddenly among us, appears in the part of *Belphegor*, in which he some seasons since excited so much sensation at the Lyceum, London.

It is one of the merits of Miss LAURA KEENE'S burlesque of the "Seven Sisters," that it lends itself readily to alteration. A scene can be cut out or put in without in the slightest degree interfering with the continuity of the story, or disturbing the progress of its action. It might, indeed, be played backwards for a change, and still be gay and amusing. Its receptive capacity will be tested to-night by the ingrafting of three supplemental scenes, the addition of new dialogue, and the introduction of another character—a Yankee character called *Doubtful Towsail*. With these reinforcements the piece will undoubtedly start on a new "run," especially as a new American comedian, Mr. B. G. ROGERS, has been engaged to do full justice to the part of the stranger.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear to-night at Niblo's Garden, in his great character of *Spartacus*, in Dr. BIRD's tragedy of the "Gladiator." Criticism has accepted it as the finest of all Mr. FORREST's impersonations. Mr. RAREY, the horse-tamer, brought his second course of lectures at this house to a close on Saturday afternoon, and was again greeted by an overflowing attendance. It is many years since such a flattering succession of brilliant gatherings has been witnessed within the walls of a New-York theatre, and the oldest inhabitant will fail to recall an instance where, in the midst of such prosperity, the hero of it quickly withdrew. Mr. RAREY is determined that the subjugation of horses shall not be "run into the ground" as many another goodly thing has been, and for this reason he announces but one performance during the present week, which will take place on Saturday afternoon. In the meantime our Brooklyn friends will have the opportunity of hearing and seeing New-York's greatest lion to decided advantage in their new Academy of Music. He will give an entertainment there on Wednesday evening.

Prof. ANDERSON, the famous Wizard of the North, announces that he will relinquish his magic sceptre for a short time and appear at Niblo's in his great impersonation of "Rob Roy." The play of that name is consequently in preparation, and Prof. ANDERSON will "tread his native heath" to-morrow evening for the first time in this city. Sir HENRY BISHOP's music will be given by several members of the late Cooper English Opera troupe, assisted by a complete chorus. Mr. HARRY PEARSON, a very excellent artist has been engaged expressly for the purpose of playing the part of *Bailie Nichol Jarvie*.

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, a popular artist of a peculiar style which may almost be said to have originated with him, is the present attraction at the New Bowery, and during the past week has drawn very good houses. He is announced to play to night in the famous local drama called the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," wherein *Mose* exulteth, and in the petite comedy called "The Stage Struck Barber." The performances terminate with the farce "A Hole in the Wall."

At the Bowery Theatre, the hippo-dramatic spectacular piece called "Tippoo Saib, or the Fall of Seringapatam" will be produced in magnificent style to-night. The scenery is all new, the dresses gorgeous, and a hundred auxiliaries will assist in the various tableaux.

Miss O'KEEFE, a pupil of Mad. D'AUZRI'S, announces her first concert for Thursday evening at Dodworth's Saloon.

Herr FORMES, the great basso, will give a concert at Irving Hall on Friday evening, assisted by Signor STIZELLI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and other first-class talent. Herr FORMES is one of the most delightful concert-singers in the country, and will undoubtedly be liberally patronized on this occasion. The "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs, will be sung.

The Scripture historical drama, called "Joseph and his Brethren," which was played at Barnum's Museum some weeks since with decided success, will be repeated there to-night, and every afternoon and evening during the week.

The opera of "La Traviata," announced for performance to-morrow evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has been withdrawn, owing to conscientious scruples on the subject of its character. MERCADANTES "Giuramento" will be played instead.

BLONDIN, the hero of the tight-rope, and the most accomplished of living performers on it, makes his appearance to-night at Canterbury Hall. The other attractions at this establishment are varied and excellent. Mr. SAM COWELL and Mr. OGDEN (who is decidedly the best comic singer of Irish songs we have ever had here) sing every night.

The Arion Society, one of the best choral associations in the City, will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday. There will be a full orchestra, under the direction of Messrs. ANCHUTZ and BERGMANN, and the strength and admirable efficiency of the society will be tested in the choruses. The present entertainment is the first of a series of three, and we direct attention to them with pleasure, because they promise to be the most agreeable concerts of the season. The subscription to the series is fixed at the remarkably low price of one dollar and fifty cents, including reserved seats at each performance. For a concert of Philharmonic proportions, this is surely cheap enough.

Two agreeable musical entertainments were given on Thursday of last week; the one at Dodworth's Saloon, introducing Miss EMMA ROWCROFT; the other at Irving Hall, by Mme. ANNA BISHOP. The night was extremely unfavorable, but we were glad to see a good attendance at both places. Miss ROWCROFT is a young lady recently returned from her studies at the Royal Academy of London, and intending, as we understand, to adopt music as her profession in this City. She has every natural qualification for winning distinction as a singer. Her voice is an excellent soprano, apparently of good compass, and sufficiently powerful for concert purposes. Its quality is thoroughly delicious, and leaves nothing to be desired. As a vocalist, however, it is obvious that Miss ROWCROFT has yet much to learn. The capacity to sing scales, and to preserve a fair equality in the various registers of the voice—which she possesses—does not constitute the sole excellence of a singer of the first rank. We look for distinctive merit in the intelligence with which a passage is phrased, and in the just balance of one musical idea with another, without which the best composition becomes dreary and platitudinous. It seemed to us that Miss ROWCROFT was especially defective in this matter of phrasing, and notably in the first recitative and aria, where an unusual amount of intelligence was demanded, and where a preconcerted plan of taking breath is not absolutely unnecessary. The practice of simply singing through a piece in the way that a solfeggio can be disposed of is sadly too prevalent with our singers, and is one reason why concert-singing has fallen into disrepute. Deliberation and nicety are the two things that are most needed in the interpretation of detached pieces, and no amount of mechanical excellence can compensate for their absence. Miss ROWCROFT was heard to better advantage in the gurgling scale passages of ROSSINI's duet.

And as we have spoken of phrasing, may we not here refer to Signora FREZZOLINI, the acknowledged Queen of this difficult art, and one to whom all must cheerfully bow. It was Mme. BISHOP's good fortune to secure the services of this superb concert singer, and it was the better fortune of those who were present on Thursday evening to hear one of the most harmonious expositions of musical art that has ever been afforded to them in this City. There is a discreet limit to praise, but we find it hard to set bounds to our appreciation of the surpassingly admirable way in which the *scena* from *Otello* was rendered by Mme. FREZZOLINI. ROSSINI himself said that the singing of this famous *cantatrice* constituted the poetry of song, and the justice of the remark was never more apparent than on Thursday, when her voice was in admirable condition, and her use of it a perfect miracle of elegance and high artistic sensibility.

For the rest, both programmes were ably interpreted. Mme. BISHOP was warmly received, and sang like a finished artiste as she is. Her legion of supporters did their share well; almost every piece being encored, and this too in the teeth of a programme containing no fewer than twenty-one items! Miss ROWCROFT was assisted by Messrs. BURKE, HOFFMAN and RIVARD.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, whose movements faom West to East, and North to South, seems to take the world always by surprise, arrived in the *Asia*. She has not played during her European visit.

Mr. JEFFERSON has thrown up his engagement with Mr. DE BAR & W. CANFIELD, and proceeds to California.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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SEWING MACHINES,
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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
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Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FRASER—OAKLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 7, JOSEPH FRASER to SARAH J. OAKLEY, all of New-York.

HAND—CONDIT.—In Milburn, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. J. C. Pennell, EDWARD S. HAND to CAROLINE A., daughter of J. D. Condit, Esq., all of above place.

DIED.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, JOHN, eldest son of William and Jessie Gibson, aged 31 years and 15 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAN PELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Rev. Dr. P. I. VAN PELT, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, the members of the Historical Society, and those of the Veteran Corps, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

DAYTON.—In this City on Sunday, Jan. 20, Mr. CHARLES W. DAYTON, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, A. C. Dayton, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

PETERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, CHARLES PETERS, aged 61 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 213 West 18th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

POMEROY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE A. POMEROY, eldest son of the late George Pomeroy, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 172 East 18th-st., without further notice.

BURTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of William W. Burton, and daughter of Patrick Murray, of Dublin, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Prospect Temple of Honor No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 Madison-st.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

MURPHY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 20, MARGARET MURPHY, daughter of Dr. William E. and Rose A. Murphy, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 237 Jay-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

PARDESSUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 20, of congestion of the lungs, AGNES, widow of the late René A. Pardessus.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JOHN C. BARR, youngest son of Frederic E. and Martha Lockwood.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, James Titus, Esq., No. 40 Clermont-av., near Park-av., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

☞ Sacramento and other California papers please copy.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn on Saturday, Jan. 19, RICHARD WOOD, son of the late Samuel Wood, bookseller, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton, without further notice.

KEMPSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 19, MARY ADELAIDE, beloved wife of John Kempston, and daughter of William B. MacCabe, of London, England, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to Greenwood Cemetery, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

BURDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JANE PELTON, wife of Wm. Burden, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

SOUTHWORTH.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, WILLIE, infant son of Wm. P. and Margaret E. Southworth.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, No. 302 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Providence and Bristol, R. I., newspapers please copy.

CARTER.—In Flushing, at the Hermitage, on Saturday, Jan. 19, MINNIE B., youngest daughter of Luther C. and Mary L. Carter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from her father's house, and St George's Church, Flushing, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

FOWLER.—In Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 18, PHILEMON H. FOWLER, Esq., aged 89 years, 2 months and 16 days.

His Masonic brethren, and the friends and relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to atend the funeral, from his late residence, to-day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M.

ROMAINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 18, BENJAMIN ROMAINE, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in law, Cornelius Romaine, No. 93 Halsey-st., corner of Warren st., Newark, N. J., this (Monday) morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

ROUSE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Jan. 7, after a short and severe illness, of hasty consumption, JOHN P. ROUSE, in the 24th year of his age.

MARCH.—In Paris, France, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, Mrs. CHARLES MARCH, late of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 83, *Jan.* 19, 1861.
33, 11, 20, 47, 37, 51, 4, 32, 12, 54, 7, 63.
Class No. 84, *Jan.* 19, 1861.
38, 51, 21, 47, 33, 3, 15, 40, 18, 74, 76, 77, 1.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 19, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING CASE
ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
For sale at 20 per cent less than cost of importation, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

NOTICE.—ALL LETTERS INTENDED FOR THE mail, ordering RUSHTON'S Pastilles—Troches—for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, must be directed to Broadway, corner of Canal and Barclay sts., and be prepaid with a blue stamp.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from $1 to $1,000.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE THIS DAY, WILL
DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME.

The balance of my stock of Holiday Presents, consisting of fine plated Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Casters, &c., will be sold at very low prices, if applied for in a few days. LUCIUS HART, 4 & 6 Burling slip.

NEWSPAPER INTEREST FOR SALE—$1,700.—For this amount of cash, half the interest in one of the best paying weekly Republican papers in the Northwest can be purchased. The material is in excellent condition, and the business rapidly increasing. This interest is well worth $2,500, and is a chance rarely met with. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address WILLIAM TEBB, Grand Haven, Michigan.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding. 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at *Family Newspaper* Office, No. 132 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, JAN. 21,
At the lowest market prices, a large
Stock of
FAMILY GOODS, consisting of
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, &c., &c.
Also,
TARLETANS and ORGANDIES, for evening dresses,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH,
In liquidation of the estate of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 561 Broadway,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS,
by the yard and in robes,
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
200 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.
Ballard Vale and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.
Superior assortment Dornet Flannels, 18c., 25c., and finer.
Table Damasks, very reasonable.
5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.
Fine quality 4-4 bleached Shirtings, 11c. per yard.
Wamsutta, Bates, Dwight, White Rock, and other Shirtings.
Shirting Linens, from 18c. per yard to finest quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

THE GREAT PANIC SALE,
AT KINZEY'S.
ENTIRE STOCK, CLOSING OUT
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Closing sale commences MONDAY, 10 A. M.
20,000 worth COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE GOODS, and NEEDLEWORK GOODS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, SKIRTS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, HAIR NETS, &c.
Gents' Wool Half-Hose, 6c.
Gents' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c.
Heavy Ribbed Hose, 9c.
Fine Merino Half-Hose, 12½c.
Cotton Hose, 2c.
Woolen Hose, 4c.
Infants' Boots, 2c.
Wool Tippets, 3c.

MUST BE SOLD.

Must be sold, 800 Fine Needlework Sets, 25c., 31c., 50c.
Must be sold, 1,700 Fine Needlework Collars, 12c., 18c.
Must be sold, 2,200 Fine Needlework Collars, new shapes, 25c., 31c.
Must be sold, 1,630 Fine Needlework Collars, new shapes, 37c., 50c.
Must be sold, Wide Tarltan, all Colors, 10c.
Must be sold, 2,560 Ladies' Fine Muslin Caps, 12½c.

GREAT PANIC SALE.

Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Kid Gloves, 6c., 25c.
Cotton Gloves, 2c.
Silk Gloves, 8c.
Fine Gauntlets, 15c.
Gents' Silk Gloves, 15c.
Woolen Sleeves, 12½c.
Best Pins, paper 3c.
Best Needles, paper 3c.
Hooks and Eyes, 2c.
Spool Cotton, 1c.
Best Hair-pins, box 2c.
Buttons, 12 dozen 4c.
Fancy Lamp Mats, 10c.
31,000 Skeins Sewing Silk, 12 skeins 9c.
28,000 Large Skeins Silk, 12 skeins, 12c.
3,700 Fine Fast-Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 5c.
4,300 Ladies' Fine White Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.
4,100 Gents' Colored, all Linen, Handkerchiefs, 15c.
3,700 Gents' Fine Linen Bosoms, 9c., 12c., 18c.
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c.
Silk Lace Veils, 6c.
Wide Silk Illusion, 3c.
Wide Wash Blond Lace, 18c.
Velvet Scarfs, 18c.
Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
Chenille Nets, 12½c.
Twist Nets, 6c.
Bands and Flouncings clearing out, 5c., 8c., 10.
3,100 Spray's Real French Flowers, closing at 3c.
1,200 Rich Bonnet Strings, 1¾ yds. long, pair 31c.
21,000 yards Ribbons closing out, 1c. to 18c.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Dress Trimmings, (silk,) Closing out, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Cloak Trimmings closing out, 3c., 5c., 6c.
1,800 Pieces Silk Velvets, price 12½c.
2,500 Yards Silk Velvets, all colors, 2c., 3c., 6c.
A large lot of Laces and Edgings, closing, 1c., 2c., 3c.
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FEATHERS, Flowers, Nets, Head Dresses, Hoop Skirts, Best Kid Gloves, Cords and Tassels, and Fancy Hair-pins.
LADIES!—You can find all the goods advertised, with many others, all closing out at equally low prices.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Will open on MONDAY, Jan. 21,
SPECIALTIES:
$2,000 worth CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
JOB LOT will be sold from 15c. to 5s.,
Half the cost of importation.
500 Prs. COLORED AND WHITE ORGANDIES and ESMERALDAS.
JOB LOT for 1s., 15c. and 18c. a yard,
Cost 30c. a yard to import.
500 Ps. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS.
500 Ps. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES.
150 Prs. EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS.
JOB LOTS very much under price.
1,000 Doz. LADIES' WHITE-RIBBED LAMBS' WOOL HOSE.
Are to be closed at 2s.—usual price 4s.
2,000 BUCHANAN NIGHT-CAPS,
Closing for 1s.
$1,000 in YANKEE NOTIONS opened this week.
N. B.—
1,000 Doz. of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES now opening. All colors. All sizes. 63c. a pair.
We are in constant receipt of orders for them by mail from all parts of the Union. Whatever may be the result of the present political difficulties, the Ladies, from Maine to Texas, are a UNIT so far as our Kid Gloves are concerned, and WILL have them.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Corner 14th-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
Fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings, only 6¼c. per yard.
Fine 4-4 Bleached Cotton Shirtings, only 10c. per yard.
Extra fine yard-wide Cotton Shirtings, only 12½c. per yard.
Superior quality yard-wide English Long Cloths, 12½c. per yard, (formerly sold 15c.)
Fine 8-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, only 25c. per yard, (formerly sold 30c.)
Extra fine 9-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, only 27c. per yard, (formerly sold 33c.)
Superfine 10-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, only 30c. per yard, (formerly sold 37½c.)
Yard-wide fine Family Linen, suitable for ladies' wear, only 18¾c. per yard.
Yard-wide extra fine Family Linen, suitable for ladies' wear, only 20c. and 25c. per yard.
4-4 very heavy Family Linens, only 30c. per yard and upwards.
5-8 Damask Napkins, only $1 25 per dozen, (value, $1 75.)
5-8 Damask Napkins, only $1 50 per dozen, (value, $2.)
8-4 Damask Table-cloths, only $1 37½ each. (value, $2.)
10-4 Damask Table-cloths, only $1 50 and $1 75 each, (value, $2 25 and $2 50.)
Real Welsh Flannels, 25c. per yard and upwards.
Heavy Bleached Canton Flannels, only 12½c. per yard.
Offering unusual inducements to purchasers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF
WET GOODS,
At T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.
EXTRA BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
Will be opened on MONDAY,
75 pieces Fine Irish Linen, at 25c. per yard; worth 40c.
150 pieces very fine Linen, at 25c. per yard; worth 50c.
6 cases Table Damask, from 25c. per yard up.
100 dozen fine Snow-drop Napkins, at $1 per dozen; worth $1 75.
300 dozen Large Fringed Towels, at 75c. per dozen; worth $1 50.
150 Heavy Linen Huck. Towels, at $1 per dozen.
100 pieces Extra Heavy Huck. Toweling, only 90c. per yard.
50 pieces fine Bird's-eye Diaper, only 11c. per yard.
100 dozen Large Fringed Linen Towels, at $1 50 per dozen; worth $2 25.
Also, a lot of first quality Kid Gloves, at 50c. per pair.
Now is the time for housekeepers to replenish. Ladies who wish to save themselves the inconvenience of the rush, should make an early call.

WHITE GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will make large additions to their stock of JACONETS, at 12½ cents, 15 cents and 20 cents per yard and upwards.
CAMBRICS do. at the same prices.
Plaid and Striped CAMBRICS equally low.
India TWILLS and BRILLANTES at 11 cents, 12½ cents, 15 cents and 20 cents per yard and upwards.
MADAPOLAMS and French PERCALES proportionately low in price.
Fine CORDED SKIRTS, only 50 cents each, formerly sold at $1 50.
Embroidered and Dotted Swiss MUSLINS, at extremely low prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Jan. 21,
30 cases BLACK LYONS TAFFETAS, Rich High Lustre, comprising all widths,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARDS,
Much below cost of importation.

DRY GOODS

GREAT SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF DESIRABLE GOODS
RETURNED FROM THE SOUTH,
AT NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.,
The Goods having all been sent to this store for convenience of sale.
LORD & TAYLOR
would inform their customers and purchasers generally that they have had
LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRY GOODS
returned to them from
VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH,
from firms who have been unfortunate, owing to the present
POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL PANIC,
and in order to dispose of the entire lot, without delay, the goods will be arranged in the above store, in a LARGE ROOM separate from the other stock, and the
SALE WILL CONTINUE ONE WEEK,
commencing MONDAY, Jan. 21, at prices
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
The goods are very desirable, and consist mostly of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS and DOMESTICS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS..........$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS..........8
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACES.
500 Point Applique Collars,
From $1 to $5 each.
350 Point Applique Setts, handsomely trimmed, (in Boxes,) from $7 upwards the Sett.
250 Thread and Guipure Lace Collars and Cuffs, $1 50 to $4.
Limerick and Spanish Point Coiffures.
Mohair Lace Points,
From $10 to $30 each. The latest novelty.
2,000 Shetland Veils; Brown, Grey and Black,
From 37½ cents to $1 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on
MONDAY, Jan. 21,
500 Broche Square Shawls at $3 50 each, worth $5 50.
350 Broche Square Shawls at $5 each, worth $7.
500 Broche Long Shawls at $6 50 each, worth $8 50.
400 Broche Long Shawls at $8 each, worth $10 50.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME, WITH CLASSIC INSTRUCTION.—Foreigners or Americans wishing their children to acquire with purity the English language, can place them under the tuition of a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, he having the entire charge of the education of a gentleman's children (three finishing, and three elementary pupils;) a liberal table, the comforts of a well ordered private home, maternal care, board, instruction, use of books and washing, is offered at $100 per quarter; oil painting and music if desired, with use of fine instruments. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—ANY of our applicants competent to teach French and music *well*, and willing to accept a salary of two hundred dollars and board, in a seminary in this State, will please address us at their earliest convenience.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools,
No. 596 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Applicants this day can commute on low terms for a full practical Course in Double-Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Business Writing. Two $5 seats for writing vacant.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. D. LAGROIX (of the University of France) has removed to No. 141 9th-st., five doors east of Broadway. For terms, (which are moderate,) references and testimonials, apply as above, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP and Book-Keeping, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York, and at No 15 Court-st., Hamilton Building, Brooklyn. Class or private instruction day and evening. Call for circulars.

FRENCH CLASS.—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, $2 per month. Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, diplomé de l'Université de France, académie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language, No. 43 West 13th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS GOVERNESS.—AN AMIABLE AND REfined American lady, a graduate of one of the first institutions in the country, seeks a position as governess in a family resident either in the City or country; her acquirements are the English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, rudiments of Spanish, music, etc; no reward will be demanded for her labors beyond the comforts of a pleasant home; references and testimonials of the most satisfactory character can be produced. Address, for five days, EMILY H. BANCROFT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY, FULLY qualified, desires to take entire charge of a household; is an experienced teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and English education; wishes to make her talents available in a gentleman's family. References first class. Address Box No. 3,792 New-York Post-office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A Protestant German nursery governess. She must speak English. French is also desirable. One who can furnish good references, and understands her business, can obtain a comfortable, permanent home, and a good salary. Address, by letter, R. HAZARD, Peace Dale, R. I.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY competent, is willing to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a school or to private pupils, at a moderate compensation. Best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN FROM a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board; best of City references can be given. Address C. A. W. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

WANTED—LESSONS IN READING AND ELOCUTION, by a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Address D. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x50. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN ACRES OF land, 12 miles from the City, in Passaic, N. J., on the line of the Erie Railroad, 30 minutes from Jersey City, and 3 minutes' walk from dépôt. Location unsurpassed. Commodious dwelling, with all the modern improvements, outbuildings, &c. An abundance and variety of fruits. Will be exchanged for a dwelling eligibly located between 14th and 35th sts., in the City. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS brown stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000 with ten to twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post Office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGE WANTED IN FLUSHING, ON the 1st May next. A small and neat Cottage, pleasantly located, within 20 minutes walk of cars or steamboat, with garden or lawn around the house. Address B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-York, a property worth from $50 to $150,000; will pay in Brooklyn City lots. Houses and lots in New-York, (all well located) and cash if necessary. Property above Canal-st. preferred. Apply to M. BEEMAN, 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children; has no objections to the country; two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 53 East 30th-st., corner of 4th-av., third floor, over the hardware-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in waiting, or chamberwork and washing, or care of children. Wages not so much an object as a good home; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a small private family; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 89 East 11th-st., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG AMERican girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT GENteel woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, French and American style of cooking; wages $10. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid, would take charge of the silver and parlor; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three day's at No. 36 6th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches, or would take a first class laundress' place; can do fine washing and French fluting; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and cake, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a sober, honest and hard-working woman. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging; has excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good plain cook; would do the general housework in a small private family; no objection to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at No. 75 West 31st st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A well-disposed, active German girl desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and can wash and iron neatly; makes excellent bread and willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages moderate.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to go to the country; reference given; call at No. 141 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring third bell.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country, or would like to travel to Europe or California; can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 53 East 30th-st., third floor front. None but private families need apply.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROTestant Welsh girl, a situation as nurse, or nurse and chambermaid; she understands the care of a baby. Has good City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av, near 12th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can furnish the best of references as to honesty and capability; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen from 9 o'clock until 4, on Monday, at No. 118 West 27th-st, or Tuesday, if not engaged on Monday.

AS WET NURSE—SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can go well recommended. Call at No. 200 East 19th st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young girl, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, EMployment by a middle-aged Protestant woman, by the day; would clean offices or do a day's cooking or washing, or clean a house, and would take in washing to her own residence, No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country will please observe they can obtain respectable, experienced and well recommended Protestant and other girls as seamstresses, nurses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks and housework girls at the first-class Female Agency, No. 402 4th-av., one door from 29th-st. A lady in attendance. N B.—Removed from No. 294 4th-av. No further connection with that office.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVed from England, wishes a situation as clerk, either in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman (single); is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy; has good City references. Address R. S. McGALLIGAN, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to L. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, if required; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden; can produce the best of recommendations. Address a note to C. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, active man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has taken several prizes in this country for the best grown grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c. Any gentleman wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, care of Andrew Reid, No. 807 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable single man, in a private family, as waiter; he understands the business in all its branches; will be well recommended by families he has lived with in this City; is sober, honest and quiet, and remains long in his situations; call on or address A. C., at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to C. A., left at No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-Place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as waiter, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and can offer first-class City reference. Address R. NORTH, *Times* Office, or Station D, Bible House, which will be attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City recommendations for the last 12 years; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young man, a situation to take care of a horse and wagon and drive; can milk cows, and assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A PORTION OF the day unoccupied, desires to make an engagement to keep a set of books, or do other writing, after bank hours. Address B., Box No. 140 Brooklyn Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper; one having some knowledge of the building business preferred; the applicant must specify where he has been employed, and in what capacity, and the amount of salary expected. Address J. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECtable Protestant woman to assist in chamberwork, sew and wait on a lady. Apply at No. 155 2d-av., between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, a Protestant woman who can come well recommended, to do the general housework of a family of four persons. Apply at No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR a gentleman and wife, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, containing four furnished rooms, in a first-class private family; adapted for a gentleman and family or single gentlemen. Apply at 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 22d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE. —To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family, where there are no other boarders. For particulars, apply at No. 113 Willoughby st.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT, A FINE suite of rooms on the first and third floors at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway and opposite Madison Park; private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF four communicating rooms, having large closets and bath attached, now vacant in the Hotel St. Germaine, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Board at table d'hote, private tables, or meals à la carte.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19, UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

TO LET.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $1,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—LOW, THE LOWER PART OF THE marble front store No 38 Walker-st., composed of first and second stories and basement, all in complete order. Apply to A. L. ELY, No. 31 Pine st., or to THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

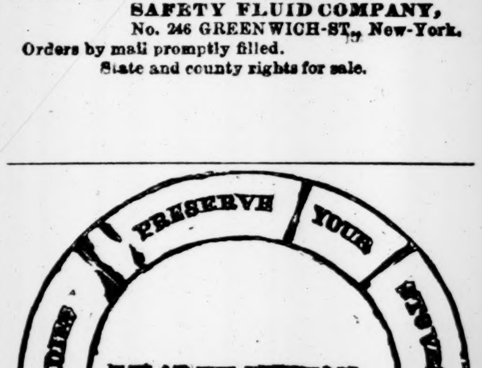
FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.
THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.



LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hardware Dealers generally. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS—REcommended by the Medical Faculty for the cure of Dyspepsia and Constipation.
ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.,
Sole Manufacturer.
AGENCIES.
ISAAC GEERY, New-York Hotel, and No. 203 Canal-st., New-York.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.
W. H. JACKSON & CO., 5th-av. Hotel, and No. 339 6th-av.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO., corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.
LEWIS & WOODRUFF, No. 443 East Houston-st., corner of Cannon.
FRANCIS C. WHITE, Bakery No. 373 4th-av.; also, corner of Broadway and East 28th-st.
H. B. KIRK, No. 58 Fulton-st.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., Nos. 639 and 900 Broadway.
B. V. R. CORWIN, No. 811 Broadway and No. 628 6th-av.
J. Z. P. SMITH, Brooklyn Homœopathic Pharmacy No. 54 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

A SUGGESTION.—AT THIS POLITICAL CRISIS those of the American Councils of 1855 now in this City are called upon forthwith to organize Councils, and request the Legislature now in session to repeal the Militia Commutation law, and enact in its place a law for the organization of the Militia forces of this State, on the War basis that was in operation in the War of 1813.

Americans, that Constitution which was wrought out of the blood and indescribable sufferings of the Heroes and Sages of the Revolution, must and shall be preserved from seditious movements designed for its destruction, from whatever quarter it may come, and moreover no alteration in itself, or in the Government, but what is suggested in that instrument, shall at all be tolerated.

Beware, then, that no Treasonable hand presume to touch that Heaven born Instrument, for with us it is our Safety Ark of self government, now, in all times, and under all circumstances.

We call your attention to one of several resolutions which were passed by an American meeting, December, 1855:

Resolved, moreover, That we claim this Continent for Sam, and after a little more infusion of the principles of our invaluable Constitution into the darkened minds of the several nations of this Continent we will plant the banner of our Stars and Stripes on every hill, and in every valley of this New World, and as it flaunts its refulgent folds to the breeze, we will point to the pert sign, and send forth a voice through the ears of the people of the world, to study our banner, and our Union, one and indivisible.
C. F.

THE BALL IS ALWAYS UP AT EBBITT HALL, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Floor Skating. Floor Skating. Floor Skating. Ladies should learn to skate at Ebbitt Hall previous to venturing on the ice. Terms 20 cents per hour, or seven lessons for $1. The Hall may be hired for balls, concerts, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK;
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR,

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES.
THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!
THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!
MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always viligant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press say, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter, it is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use. It is an infallible and speedy remedy for Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which woman is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certain cure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
☞ At No. 444 Broadway, all the Family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Always fresh and genuine.
Sold also at retail by A. B. SANDS & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
RICH AND COSTLY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES.
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SETS IN BROCATEL.
VALUABLE PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,
THIS DAY (Monday) at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st, near 7th-av., embracing every description of elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, rich china, silver ware, three full suites of magnificent parlor furniture, two elegant etageres, centre and sofa tables, Turkish lounges mantel and pier mirrors, valuable paintings, rich carpets, over six hundred yards, beds and bedding, superb mattresses, elegant bronzes, mantel vases, silk and lace curtains, with over four hundred lots of beautiful furniture made to order, and for positive and peremptory sale, rain or shine. Men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 109 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered.
PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.
The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
VERY LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND hand furniture, THIS DAY, (MONDAY, Jan. 21,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman st., the entire furniture of a four-story house, removed to the store for convenience of sale; 50 bedsteads, 20 feather beds, 20 hair mattresses, carpets and oil cloths, bureaus, sofas, centre and card tables, 2 suites of parlor furniture 3 piano-fortes; being in all about 20 loads of goods. Sale positive.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM, and which by the original certificate of the formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1857, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1857, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1860, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for its duration by said first-mentioned renewal; that the said again renewed limited partnership is to be conducted in the City of New-York under the same name or firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM as heretofore; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership during such renewal or continuance last aforesaid, is as heretofore, the Commission and Importing business or buying and selling Dry Goods and Merchandise generally; that the same general partners to wit, WILLIAM WATT, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, and JOHN GRAHAM, who each and every one of them reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal. That, as heretofore, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, who resides in the said City, County and State of New-York, is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein; that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR hath heretofore in the original formation of the said limited partnership and its former renewal as aforesaid, contributed to the Common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; that no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been reduced by payment of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is unimpaired and is to remain in the said limited partnership as a contribution to the Common Stock of the same during this second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863.
Made and signed at the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1860.
WILLIAM WATT,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
JOHN GRAHAM.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:
1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.
(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES,
P. CONKLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.
Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between Gow & Gordon, Dry-goods Merchants, No. 219 8th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS GOW will carry on the business at the old stand, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THOMAS GOW,
ALEXANDER GORDON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT LATELY issued, is for sale in part, or in full. No better one ever issued for realizing quick returns. The article is indispensable in every family. This will be found a rare opportunity for making money on a small investment. No brokers need apply. Address "PATENT RIGHT," Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE. For particulars inquire of
H. A. GREENE,
No. 16 Exchange-place,
Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned at his office, No. 6 Wall-st., on or before Feb. 1 next, for leasing for a term of years the premises No. 77 Franklin-st. The lessee will be required to erect a building thereon, costing not less than $15,000. For further information, inquire of T. J. GLOVER.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—3,000 BARRELS OF choice selected fruit, put up expressly for shipping and family use, for sale by J. W. REYNOLDS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1856.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 41 to 2,860; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 229 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin, hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal.*

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered. Infallible in immediately and safely removing obstructed and irregular menstruation, chlorosis, and other consequent diseases of females. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the sufferer may consult Dr. WARD, in confidence, day or evening.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from $1 to $1,000.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE THIS DAY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
15	Bk. of Commerce....$100	20	Market Bank.......$100
13	Shoe & Leather Bk..100	20	City Ins...............70
40	Knickerbocker Ins...40	100	Equitable Ins..........35
60	Hanover Ins..........50	50	Col. Marine Ins......100
187	S. Pacific R. Co.....100	16	Metallic Car Co......100
40	Jersey City Ins......50	5	Commonwealth Ins..100
10	Beekman Ins..........25	15	N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.100
2	American Express....50	50	Relief Ins...............50
50	W'msburgh G. L. Co. 50	100	People's Ins............50
40	Hope Ins...............50	40	Exchange Ins...........30
100	Brooklyn Cen. R......50	50	Howard Ins.............50
44	Chi. & Northw. R....100	39	Fulton Ins...............25
1	Clinton Ball Ass'n....100	40	Imp. & Traders' Ins.. 50
10	U. S. S. S. Refi'g Co.100	20	Commerce Ins........100
1020	Cal. (C. & S.) M. Co. 25	20	Stuyvesant Ins.........25
10	Metropolitan Bank..100		

$4,000 Trevorton Coal and R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds,
10,000 San Francisco City and Co. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
200 New-Brunswick Freestone Q. Co.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 24. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 133 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating any note or notes signed by McMade, payable to Edward Vanness, or his order, as the same were given without consideration and will not be paid. G. L. LAFLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

TREASURY NOTES FOR DUTIES AT A discount. Also, Treasury Notes for investment, bearing 12 per cent. interest. For sale by
READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND }
CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.
15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.
The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE MINING CO., }
No. 65 Wall-street. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half Dollars per share upon the business of the year 1860, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January, 1861, By order. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Sec'y.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$130
Second Cabin Passage............................. 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$110
Second Cabin Passage............................. 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
HUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MONTICELLO, MONDAY, Jan. 21.
MONTGOMERY, TUESDAY, Jan. 22.
R. R. CUYLER, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
MOUNT VERNON, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freight by the above line will be advanced.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAMES KERNEY, will leave on Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed.
Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah. }

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND London Packets. Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well-known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.,
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 5:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c., IN elegant styles, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, Ribbon Knots for Cards, &c., at J. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices.
A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
TO DAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Box-office at the Academy of Music; Breusing's, No 701 Broadway; and Sibell's, Wall-st., will be opened for the sale of Tickets for Il Giuramento: the first Opera night.
OPENING NIGHT, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 21.
First night of Mercadante's Chef D'Œuvre,
IL GIURAMENTO.
Extensive preparations have been made for the production of this great work, and it will be produced in a style of artistic completeness worthy of the patronage of the public.
Mme. COLSON.......(first time) as..............Elaisa
Miss PHILLIPS......(first time) as..............Bianca
Signor BRIGNOLI....(first time) as.............Viscardo
Signor FERRI........(first time) as.............Manfredo
Director and Conductor.............................Sig. MUZIO
IL GIURAMENTO can only be performed twice, owing to the début of the new prima donne,
Miss HINKLEY and Mlle. ELENA,
and the immediate production of Verdi's new and celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Price of admission as usual.
Subscription for the season to parquette or balcony..$10
Front private boxes, four seats, for the season........ 50
Persons desirous to retain their seats for the season are requested to leave their orders at the office of the Academy of Music.
Correct opera books at Sibell's, Wall-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IL GIURAMENTO.
At 8 o'clock, A. M. the box office at the Academy of Music and Sibell's, Wall-st., New-York, will be open for the sale of tickets for IL GIURAMENTO, the first opera night.
Inauguration of the
FIRST GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 22, 1861.
The management respectfully announces that the season will be inaugurated to-morrow, with Mercadante's chef d'œuvre,
IL GIURAMENTO,
which will be produced with the same cast and in the same style of artistic completeness as to-night,—the opening of the season in New-York, with
Mme. COLSON, Miss PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI & FERRI.
Director and Conductor—Sig. MUZIO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. JOHN S. RAREY
Will deliver his first Lecture in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, Montague-st.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861,
On the subject of
HORSE TAMING,
When he will introduce several VICIOUS and REFRACTORY SUBJECTS, by means of which he will practically illustrate his wonderful system and demonstrate his ability to subjugate the most Unmanageable Horses which can be Produced.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1.
Sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, Jan. 19, at the Box Office of the Academy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRA NOTICE.
The sale of tickets for JOHN S. RAREY'S first lecture in Brooklyn on Horse Taming, to occur WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861, will be continued this MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 21, at the Box Office of the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON..................Lessee and Manager
TUESDAY, JAN. 22d, FOR
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY,
EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT!
RETURN TO NEW-YORK
of
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
Who will relinquish his magic sceptre for a short time and appear at this house in his
GREAT IMPERSONATION OF
ROB ROY,
As represented by him in most of the large theatres of the world, and which will be produced on a scale of splendor hitherto unexampled, with a
STRENGTH OF CAST
never before presented in any theatre of New-York, and with Scottish accessories never before enlisted in the production of this
GRAND SPECTACULAR, OPERATIC
DRAMA OF CALEDONIA.
In order to efficiently present this grand drama, and to render Prof. ANDERSON'S rendition of ROB ROY the most attractive on the stage, Mr. J. M. NIXON begs leave to announce that he has engaged the services of the principal members of the
COOPER OPERA TROUPE,
including
MISS ANNIE KEMP,
The eminent Contralto.
MR. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
The great British Tenor, and
MR. AYNESLEY COOK,
Baritone of the Royal Opera, Convent Garden.
MR. HARRY PEARSON,
Who has been expressly engaged for the representation of his famous character of
BAILIE NICOL JARVIE.
First appearance on the New-York Stage of
MISS ANDERSON,
AS MATTIE,
And of MISS ELIZA and MISS FLORA ANDERSON as
ROB ROY'S SONS.
The whole of
SIR HENRY BISHOP'S MUSIC
will be rendered, and a
COMPLETE CHORUS
engaged.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
ROB ROY.
In consequence of the great length of the piece, it being played for the first time in its entirety.
NO OTHER PIECE WILL BE PERFORMED.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS!!
GRAND SUCCESS!!
NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!!
In Five Acts.
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this Theatre.
THE CAST
Includes the names of the following artistes:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Walcot &c., &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..................Spalding & Rogers
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1861,
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY
of the New Military Equestrian Spectacle, entitled
TIPPOO SAIB;
OR,
THE STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM,
In which the entire
DRAMATIC
AND EQUESTRIAN COMPANIES
And Beautiful Stud of Horses
Will appear.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
at 2½ o'clock,
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1861,
The performances will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES
OF NEW-YORK.
After which the STAGE STRUCK BARBER.
Concluding with A HOLE IN THE WALL.

THE GREAT
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
The Management have great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the renowned
MONS. BLONDIN,
MONS. BLONDIN,
MONS. BLONDIN,
Justly entitled to be called the
Hero of Niagara, Hero of Niagara,
Hero of Niagara,
WHO WILL
Commence his most wonderful and terrific performances on the Tight-rope ascension on
MONDAY NIGHT NEXT.
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
AND
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
As usual every night.
FOX & CURRAN,
Proprietors.

BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC AGAIN.—A CARD.—The undersigned begs respectfully to say to his multitudes of patrons, who have been urging the reproduction of the GREAT SACRED HISTORICAL DRAMA, "JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN," that though he had made full arrangements for the performance of other Dramatic Novelties, he cordially yields to their solicitations, and will produce JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN every Afternoon and Evening during the week, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 21. His arrangements, however, entirely forbid its continuance beyond that time. The Public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The ninth Lecture of the Members' Course will be given THIS EVENING at Hope Chapel, commencing at 8 o'clock, by Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D. Subject—*Signs of the Times in Turkey.*

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, by invitation, will inaugurate the lectures in this magnificent structure, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, by a lecture on *Sargent S. Prentiss, the Thunderer of the Southwest.* Tickets only 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores and at the door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D.
This venerable and famous Pionier of Methodism in the Far West, the most original and eccentric of men living, will give a Lecture and detail his strange and stirring experiences, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

"WINTER'S TALE."
REV. HENRY N. HUDSON will give his brilliant Critical Lecture, with recitations, on WINTER'S TALE, at Clinton Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22. For the Course, $1. Single tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

DR. COMETT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF the friendless, at their Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., lectures with models, manikins, &c., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of this week, at 7½, and, (to ladies only,) on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25c.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will give his first lecture in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Paula, the Roman Christian Woman.* Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 25. To be had at the door.

UP-TOWN LECTURES.—THE SECOND LECTURE of this Course will be delivered by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Subject—*Algernon Sidney—The Apostle and Martyr of Popular Liberty.* Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY and EVENING THIS WEEK.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 21st, 1861.
In compliance with the repeated solicitations of great numbers of the friends and patrons of the Museum, the Manager has been induced to revive, for one week more, and only one, that immensely-popular
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
which was received here with such unbounded applause and universal favor. It will be produced Every Afternoon this week, at 3 o'clock, and Every Evening, at 7½, with all its gorgeous scenery, enchanting mechanical effects, and splendid costumes and appointments. The engagement of other Dramatic Novelties forbid its continuance beyond this week. Let all who wish to see it take notice.
THOSE WILD AFRICAN SAVAGES,
who have attracted so much attention as living specimens of the human race, never before seen here, viz: A KAFFIR, FINGO, ZOOLOO, HOTTENTOT, and BUSHMAN, remain another week, and will be seen at all hours, as will also the wonderful living
WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY?
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES,
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA.
and 850,000 CURIOSITIES, from every part of the world.
The DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER appears at each performance.
Admission 25 cents; Children under ten years, 15 cts.
Parquet, 15 cts. extra; Children under ten, 10 cts. extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SIXTY-ONE NIGHTS.
EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
the
SEVEN SISTERS,
MONDAY EVENING,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
This highly successful piece will be presented with
THREE NEW SCENES,
With the
CELEBRATED AMERICAN COMEDIAN,
Mr. B. G. ROGERS,
Who will make his first appearance in this City in the character of
DOUBTFUL TOWRAIL.
LET NO ONE FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. NIXON..................Sole Lessee and Manager.
19TH WEEK OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN.
In consequence of the numerous applications, from all quarters, for the reappearance of
MR. EDWIN FORREST
in his great original character of
SPARTACUS,
in Dr. Bird's classic and beautiful tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR,
that splendid dramatic representation will be reproduced on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1861,
and repeated on Wednesday and Friday following.
SPARTACUS..................Mr. EDWIN FORREST
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Prof. ANDERSON appears in ROB ROY, with a powerful support, composed of the élite of the "Cooper English Opera Troupe."
Mr. JOHN. S. RAREY gives another practical Lecture on the subjugation of vicious horses on Saturday Afternoon next.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The public are again cautioned, in order to avoid extortion and imposition, to purchase their tickets at the Box-office only.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................A. W. JACKSON.
The manager has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear for a limited period on
FOUR NIGHTS
of each week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
On MONDAY, 21st,
Mr. BOOTH will appear in his great rôle of
BRUTUS.
On TUESDAY, 22d,
Miss AMY ELLIOTT DINSMORE,
who made so successful a début as Juliet, will appear as JULIA in the HUNCHBACK, supported by Mr. Dyott, Mr. Borthreyd, Fairclauth (his first appearance at this theatre,) Miss Clifton, Messrs. Davidge, Dunn, Stoddart, &c., &c.

IRVING HALL.
GREAT NATIONAL CONCERT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.
Miss C. PATTI. Mme. VON BERKEL.
Sig. STIGELLI. CARL FORMES.
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
The principal parts will be:
Great aria of Meyerbeer's Pardon de Ploermel, by Miss PATTI, never before sung in this country.
Beethoven's grand aria Adelaide, by Sig. Stigelli.
Duo of Massaniello, by Sig. Stigelli and Carl Formes.
Aria of Nozra di Figaro, by Mme. VON BERKEL.
The brilliant quartette of RIGOLETTO.
The charming quartette (spinning scene) of MARTHA, by all the artists.
THE STANDARD BEARER, THE WANDERER, and THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER,
by Carl Formes.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets sold Monday and Tuesday at the office of Irving Hall (opposite to the chief entrance to the Academy of Music,) at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
NOTICE—All tickets bought before Tuesday evening entitle to reserved seats.

PAGE'S VENUS
HAS RETURNED TO THE GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
The Picture—"Simply the most perfect piece of coloring ever yet achieved by an American."
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February, 1861.
Open DAY and EVENING with over 80 other fine works of art in painting and sculpture.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

ANNIVERSARY OF JANE-STREET M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.—The annual Anniversary of the Jane-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1861. Music and Singing under the direction of Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at the door on the evening of the Anniversary. Doors open at 6¾; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY —MARDI, 22 Janvier, 1861, abonnement suspendu, LE GENDRE, de M. Poirier, comedie en quartre actes; LE BEAU NICOLAS, Chansonnette; LE LAIT D'ANENE, vaudeville en un acte.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 355 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. A new class for gentlemen is now forming on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
The next Soiree will be given at Gothic Hall on MONDAY, Jan. 21.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb 14, 1861.
Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, GOING FROM NEW-HAVEN dépôt to Catherine Ferry, a canvas trunk marked on end G. S. H., and on plate G. S. HOLMES; the above reward will be paid by returning the same to No. 365 4th-av., Washington Hotel.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, in one of the Knickerbocker stages, or in Bleecker-st., a MINK MUFF. Any one leaving it with Messrs. Underhill & Westervelt, No. 195 Bleecker-st., will be paid the above reward.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, 17TH inst., a small black and tan terrier DOG, ears and tail clipped, and a white streak on his chest; answering to the name of Prince. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at No. 19 West 30th st.

LOST.—AT OR NEAR BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, IN St. Mark's place, on the afternoon of the 18th, a large gold watch, (Rob. Roskell, No 25,895.) $75 will be paid to any one returning it to KING & DE VENE, No. 62 Pine-st., and no questions asked.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cen. Teeth extracted without pain. 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME RAY—SURPRISES ALL WHO VISIT her. She tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losses; she shows the likeness of your future husband or wife at No. 260 7th-av., near 27th-st. Ladies 25 cents; gentlemen 50 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF respectability and in good circumstances is desirous of getting married, and would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady not over 24 years of age, who is amiable and of a kind and affectionate disposition. Address in sincerity—EUGENE CARRINGTON, Broadway Post-office, care B. Lockwood.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lola Montez.

There are few readers of the newspaper literature of the day who are not familiar with the name of that eccentric, brilliant, impulsive woman, known as LOLA MONTEZ. As a *danseuse*, an actress, a politician, a courtezan, a lecturer, a devotee, she has occupied a large space of the public attention for many years, both in this country and in Europe. Her career, so strangely erratic, so wonderfully chequered, came to its end on Thursday last. After a lengthened period of suffering, during which the knowledge of her approaching end quickened her to renewed preparations to meet it, she breathed her last tranquilly, the victim of a paralytic complaint which defied the medical skill of New-York. Her funeral took place on Saturday, and was attended with no other demonstration than that of affectionate lamentation for one who was known to be kindly in her actions to others, and who, in the latter days of her life, succeeded in winning the esteem and regard of a wide circle of friends.

LOLA MONTEZ was born in the City of Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1818. Her parents were English on the paternal and Spanish on the maternal side. Shortly after her birth, her father, who was a Captain in the army, was ordered with his regiment to India, where LOLA (who had received the names of MARIE DOLORES ELIZA ROSANNA GILBERT) remained for two or three years. It was here that she experienced her first misfortune. Her father was carried off by cholera, and she commenced that wonderful series of migrations which have made her name familiar in all parts of the world. She returned to Europe, and being a young and beautiful child, with a temperament of rare vivacity, was welcomed in her father's family. There was even some jealousy displayed as to who should possess her. A part of her time was passed in Scotland, a part in London, a part in Paris, and finally a part in Bath, where LOLA completed her education, and made preparations to return to India with her mother. It was at this time (she was only 14 years old) that she discovered she was the possessor of a will and a temper of her own. Mamma, with the usual foresight of her kind, had contracted a match for the budding LOLA, and had settled that young lady's destinies in a business-like maternal way. The chosen swain was a very rich and very yellow Nabob, who had expressed a desire to have a young wife shipped to him, and expected her in due course with his next lot of blue pills and bitter beer. LOLA exploded with anger, and mamma refused to be comforted. Conciliation being impossible, LOLA determined to call in the advice of a military friend. That gentleman deliberated on the matter, and the next day eloped with her, as the wisest thing that could be done under the circumstances. They were married and LOLA became MRS. JAMES—the male bearer of the name being a Captain in the army.

Elopement appears to have been this gentleman's specific for all the ills of life. A few months after his wedding he was ordered to India, and scarcely had he touched that burning shore when his ardent nature provoked him to desert his young wife and elope with another lady. Without any resources, poor LOLA was compelled to return to the roof of her indignant mother, who resided at Calcutta. Her treatment while there was anything but gentle. She was locked up like a prisoner, and released only when her health and spirits had taken flight. It became necessary for her restoration that she should return to Europe, and this she did.

The sensation of helplessness which she had experienced, and the indignities to which it had subjected her, were probably the causes that first directed her attention to the subject of some profession in which she might attain an independence. The stage is the aspiration of all lorn womanhood, and towards the stage she now bent her best endeavors. As an actress she doubted her own powers, especially her knowledge of the language, and determined therefore to become a dancer. Her studies were prosecuted with vigor, partly in England and partly in Spain. At length she succeeded in making her *début* at one of the London Theatres. It was a success, and LOLA felt that now indeed she had the world before her, and no mamma to persecute her for her misfortunes. That respectable lady, indeed, never more recognized LOLA, and chose to regard her as dead from the moment she stepped on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre.

It is not necessary to follow LOLA's movements as an artist. They came to a temporary end in Paris, where, having made the acquaintance of an editor, DUJARRIER by name, she became indoctrinated with the ultra Republicanism of the day. Thenceforth she devoted her acute intellect to the study of politics and the persuasion of parties. She was betrothed to DUJARRIER, and would have married him, but, a few days before the nuptials, that gentleman was killed in a duel, and she found herself once more overtaken by a calamity. As an artist she was not relished by the Parisians, and, after the death of her principal patron, she determined once more to make a tour. It was on the dancing excursion to which we have arrived that she first visited Munich (1846) and succeeded in winning the attention of King LOUIS—a monarch who was willing to receive political consolation from lips so ruby. It is said that he was governed by LOLA's views, and repudiated more aged advice. The nobility looked on with astonishment, and then with indignation. Their resentment became intense when it was known that LOLA was to be introduced at Court, and had been ennobled with the titles Baroness of Rosenthal and Countess of Landsfelt; they were scandalized when they heard that he had been pensioned at the rate of twenty thousand florins a year and supplied with a charming palace in which to reside. But these things were facts. When the Cabinet resigned in disgust, LOLA set herself to the task of forming a new Cabinet, in which the Republican element should be uppermost. She selected people from all ranks and classes, attempted to introduce the Code Napoleon as the law of the land, and carry sweeping measures of reform which needed not only strength of character to propose but great intellectual ability to render palatable to the few she had selected as her fellow laborers in the good cause.

She had her party, and it was strong, but the party against her was more united, and her downfall became inevitable. The deposed Ministers stirred up the people against her, and her appearance in the street was the signal for some petty indignity which a male dipomat would have taken no notice of, but which *she* resented with a vehemence highly destructive to the prospects of peace. Finally, the odium of her acts was visited on her adherents; some members of the University got up a fight, and the King and LOLA, who were passing at the time, barely escaped being dragged from their carriage. The next day a royal decree closed the University, and after that came the revolution. LOLA left Bavaria in the disguise of a peasant girl, and went once more to England.

In a short time she was surrounded by admirers, and amongst the number was a young officer named HEALD. Much to the disgust of his family—that gentleman led the now notorious LOLA to the hymenial altar. Her wedded life was not destined to be smooth. It was discovered that JAMES her former faithless husband was still living. To precipate a divorce the family of HEALD commenced a prosecution for bigamy against LOLA, and that lady with her husband was compelled to seek safety in flight. The death of JAMES in 1850, followed by that of HEALD soon after put an end to the dilemma, and LOLA once more thrown on the world determined to try her fortunes in America. In 1852 she came to the United States making the voyage in the ship that brought us at the same time another illustrious exile—*Louis Kossuth*. Her career in this country is too recent and well known to need recapitulation. From New-Orleans she went to California, where it is said she was married to, and divorced from, a man named HULL. In 1855 she went to Australia where she played with success. She afterwards visited and lectured in England, and returned to New-York about two years ago. Her lectures at that time and subsequently were regarded as very brilliant efforts and were well patronised.

The minor events of this remarkable woman's career would supply material for a dozen romances. She used them herself occasionally in the autobiographical dramas which she produced here on her first arrival among us. Her life has been a turbulent one, but its end was peaceful. For some time past she has devoted herself almost exclusively to the subject of religion, and with a singleness of heart which has left nothing to be doubted. She was generous and high-tempered to a fault; irritable, too, as such natures are apt to be, but forgiving and affectionate. Her natural talents were of the highest order; her accomplishments manifold, and in some respects, marvellous. Dr. HAWKS was her spiritual adviser, and the funeral services were performed by him. LOLA MONTEZ was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. She died in poverty, but was watched over and supplied with all she needed by friends who loved her and mourn her loss.

A TRIBUTE TO INTEGRITY.—The advantage to the Government in having a Secretary of the Treasury who is believed to be honest, is proved by the proceedings in New-York, after the appointment of Hon. JOHN A. DIX to that post became known. A large meeting of directors of moneyed institutions was held in Wall-street on Saturday, and a resolution was passed, expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the appointment of Mr. DIX, and its belief in his ability, integrity, honor and devotion to the Government, and declaring that the change would inspire new confidence in the Department and in the stability of the Government. It was also resolved to confer with the directors of the various institutions and determine what rate should be offered for the new issue of Treasury Notes.

All parties have concurred in rejoicing at the appointment of Mr. DIX, but we have seen no tribute to his worth more striking than this. A man has lived to some purpose, whose appointment instantly raises the credit of his country, from a simple conviction of his honor and patriotism.—*Boston Paper.*

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

Frightful Infantile Mortality—Swill Milk Worse than Ever, and More Generally used.

The annual report of the City Inspector for 1860, prepared for the Common Council, is a very lengthy document, and contains much that is of importance to the public. The returns show that during the year there were 4,241 marriages, 12,454 births, and 22,710 deaths. With the exception of an epidemic which prevailed during the Summer months, in the form of scarlet fever, the City has been unusually healthy. The number of emigrants arrived during the year was 104,900; the per centage of those remaining in the City after their arrival could not be accurately ascertained, but it is estimated at fifty per cent. In aiming at the average rate of the mortality of the City, the means for a correct estimate were placed within reach, through the census recently completed. These returns show a population of 814,254. The mortality of the past year having been 22,710, shows an apparent increase in the mortality over 1859 of 1,065; but when the increase of the population for that period is taken into account, we have an actual decrease in our death list. The data for comparing the mortality of this City with London, Paris, and other European cities, is very imperfect; but so far as could be estimated, the difference between this City and London and Paris, is not great; and as compared with most of the large cities of Europe, shows a decided superiority. In making comparative tables, there is an important element which operates to the disadvantage of New-York, from which both of the cities named are in a measure exempt; and that is, the large emigration which yearly visits us, and is composed in the main of the poverty and wretchedness of Europe, among which the mortality is very great. The average rate of the mortality of this City between the native born and foreign population is, the City Inspector says, best illustrated by the following statistics, taken from the registration records of his office:

Native born, deaths.......15,752
Foreign born, deaths.......6,946

By subtracting ten per cent., which he deems a liberal allowance, from the foreign mortality, and adding it to the list of native born, it will still be seen that a balance of 6,254 is confined to that class of foreigners, to the transient and unsettled foreign population of our City. The infantile mortality during the year was 13,197, in stating which, he notes the fact that the mortality of the children of foreign parents shows a great excess over those of native born. He estimates that the deaths of emigrant children arriving at this port, under five years of age, are as two and two-thirds to five living, and those under two years of age as three and a half to five. He states, further, that the number of children who die in this City under five years of age is greater than the whole mortality between five and sixty years of age. Referring to the system of statistical registration, he says it has failed of success for various reasons, among which is the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to comply with the provisions of the law. In relation to the cleaning of streets, he says the plan of having them cleaned at night has worked well, and recommends that hereafter all the principal streets be swept after night-fall. The present condition of the public markets, with very few exceptions, he considers a digrace to the City. As for convenience, whether to the buyer or seller, there is no such thing; and to the visitor they suggest everything but an age of refined civilization. In relation to tenement buildings, he renews his former earnest call for the attention of the Common Council in order that their ventilation, cleanliness, &c., may be greatly improved. Our sewerage compares unfavorably with that of London; we have 107½ miles of sewers, while London has about 2,000 miles. The amount appropriated for building and repairing piers and docks during the past five years, $684,000—for repairs alone $85,000 has been appropriated, and yet, with this great expenditure, there is not a city in the world of any commercial importance that does not, in the matter of piers and docks, present a vast superiority over ours. He recommends stone piers as the cheapest in the end, and better in every particular. Treating of vaccination, he says it is to be regretted that it is only in instances of public alarm that it is generally resorted to. At present small-pox is raging in two or more of our cities, and he fears that he may have to announce, at an early day, its presence here. In view of its well known contagious character, he recommends that a certificate of successful vaccination should be required before a child should be allowed to enter a public shool. Speaking of swill-milk, he says, the evil continues without the slightest abatement or any prospect of diminution, unless the adoption of measures of the most stringent character is resorted to. So far from there being any improvement in the quality of the milk, or in the character of the nutriment on which cows are fed, the very reverse would seem to be the case, judging from the number of deaths among the children to whom the poisonous compound is administered. He calls attention to the careless sale of poisons, and to the numerous accidents from the use of explosive burning fluids, and to unsafe buildings, and recommends more stringent laws for the protection of the people. In conclusion, he says the coöperation of the Common Council, in providing for the reforms recommended, would justify a guarantee on the part of his department, of a highly improved condition of the health of the City, and a steady decrease in its bills of mortality.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A reunion of the Alumni and Undergraduate members of the Philolexian Society was held in their rooms on Friday evening, the 18th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. After an introductory address by the President, ABRAHAM SUYDAM, A. B., an oration, in behalf of the Alumni, was read by HERBERT B. TURNER, A. M. Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL followed with an oration in which he spoke upon the past and present state of the Society and its future prospects. A poem was next delivered by Mr. WM. A. RICE, and elicited rounds of applause. The prizes which had been offered for the greatest excellence in elocution and composition were then competed for. Speeches were made by Messrs. C. B. Mitchell, Spencer, Atwill, Hegeman, Turner, Adams and Rice, and a goodly number of essays were submitted to the judges. Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, Professor of Elocution in the College, read some extracts from English authors, after which speeches of encouragement and advice to the members were made by President KING, Prof. NAIRNE, Judge MITCHELL and others, who spoke of the usefulness of the Society, and the advantage which the students had derived from it during the sixty years for which it had been connected with the College. The meeting was protracted until a late hour, when all retired well pleased with the exercises of the evening.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. GEORGE TAYLOR.—A complaint for felonious assault and battery has been lodged against Detective WILLIAM WILSON for having shot Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR in Sullivan-street on Monday night last. The affidavits of the brother of the injured man and of other persons having been placed before Justice QUACKENBUSH, setting forth the respectability of Mr. TAYLOR and the unjustifiable conduct of the police officer, a warrant for the arrest of the latter was issued. On Saturday Sergeant BANTA, of the Jefferson Market Court, took Mr. WILSON in custody, but as he had previously expressed an earnest desire to have the matter investigated, the magistrate did not deem it necessary to imprison him, and he is now at large—his appearance at the proper time being guaranteed by his friends. Mr. WILSON states that he only used his weapon because he believed his life to be endangered by a person whom he had cause to think was a burglar; and it is certain that he bears a very high character in the Police Department for bravery and discretion. Mr. TAYLOR was placed in the New-York Hospital soon after the unfortunate affair happened, and he is said to be recovering fast. As soon as he shall be able to appear before Justice QUACKENBUSH, the examination of the charge against WILSON will be proceeded with.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of this Society was held at Rev. Dr. SPRING's church in Fifth-avenue, last evening. A large audience was in attendance. After the usual preliminary exercises, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society read his annual report, from which it appears that the receipts during the past fourteen months have been $15,360. The number of volumes distributed during the same time was 62,284, of which 14,886 were Bibles and the remainder Testaments. Comparatively few of these volumes were distributed in the City of New-York. The Marine Committee disposed of 25,437. The agents of the Society visited during the year 41,854 families, of whom 6,408 were found destitute of the Scriptures. The number of these families who refused a gift of the Bible was 1,844, of which 1,400 were Roman Catholics. 4,064 copies of the Bible were distributed among humane and criminal institutions. After the reading of the report the audience were addressed by Rev. Dr. ELLS and Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, following which a collection was taken up and the audience dispersed.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—On Friday afternoon, the Police Commissioners received official notice from the Board of Supervisors, authorizing the appointment of 400 additional men to the police force. Accompanying the notification was another document naming the persons whom the Supervisors wished to be placed on the roll of patrolmen. Thirteen of the persons designated were selected by the Commissioners to undergo the usual examinations as to qualifications. Two were found to fall below the standard height—five feet eight inches. Four were rejected by the physicians on account of physical defects, and the others were sworn in. The names of the appointees are: Richard Barber, assigned to the Twenty-second Ward; James Ryan, Second Ward; Conrad Reuss, Ninth Ward; Jacob W. McKeever, Third Ward; James Leary, Third Ward, and Isaac M. Wilson, Sixteenth Ward.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner JACKMAN, on Friday, held an inquest at No. 276 Tenth-avenue upon the body of JOHN MCARDLE, a child two years of age, who was fatally burned on Monday evening last. The testimony showed that deceased received his injuries in consequence of his clothes having taken fire by coming in contact with a lighted candle. He had gone into the cellar with a larger boy for the purpose of getting a scuttle of coal, and while ascending the stairs the accident occurred. The little fellow lingered in terrible suffering until Thursday night, when his death resulted.

ACCIDENT TO THE THOMAS HUNT.—As the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, running between New-York and Port Richmond, was making her last trip from New-York on Friday evening, she got into the ice near Robbin's Reef and broke her crank. She was unable to proceed any further, but was towed to Quarantine Dock by the steamer *Southfield*. The steamer *Flora* took her passengers to Port Richmond.

Death from Intemperance.

SUSPICION OF VIOLENCE—AN INTELLIGENT CORONER'S JURY.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned in the Twentieth Ward, on Saturday forenoon, by the rumor that a woman had been brutally murdered at a shoemaker's shop in the basement of 171 West Twenty-ninth-street. Officer IRVING was dispatched to investigate the circumstances of the case, and he found the deceased—an Irishwoman named MARY ANN LOVE—lying upon the floor, with marks of violence upon her face, and her fingers were mutilated as though they had been gnawed by rats. Two men, named SAMUEL LOVE, brother of the deceased, and PETER BRADLEY, one of his friends, were found in a drunken sleep in the room where the body lay, and suspicion at once pointed to them as being the murderers. Coroner JACKMAN was notified of the matter, and in the afternoon he held an inquest upon the body, conducting the proceedings at the Twentieth Ward Station-house. The testimony showed that BRADLEY and LOVE are shoemakers—the former hiring the shop where the occurrence happened, and the latter having bench-room there, obtaining his work from down-town stores. The deceased, who was an unmarried woman, about 39 years of age, had been, until about four weeks since, at service in the country, but having lost her place, she took up her residence with her brother, and both of them slept in a small, dirty room, partitioned off at the back part of the cobbler's shop. BRADLEY boarded elsewhere. On Friday the deceased and both of the men had been drinking freely, and their carousal was continued until a late hour, much to the annoyance of the neighbors. The shop not having been opened at a late hour on Saturday morning the neighbors suspected something wrong, and on searching the place they found the woman dead and the men in the condition above stated. It was also shown that the deceased and the prisoners had been quarreling while in their cups, and the face of each exhibited severe scratches which, doubtless, had been given during the fight. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and was of opinion that the woman died from intemperance, as he could trace no connection between the marks of violence exhibited by the body, and the cause of death. The case was submitted to the jury, who returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by intoxication, and that she had been killed by violence." This paradoxical production the Coroner refused to accept, and six wise men were sent back to reconsider it. After a short time spent in deliberation, they reappeared with the following: "That deceased came to her death by intemperance, hastened by violence at the hands of PETER BRADLEY." The Coroner thereupon committed the accused to answer any action which may be taken against him by the Grand Jury. He stated in his examination that he was 20 years of age, and a native of Ireland. In reference to the charge, he said that he had no knowledge of having used violence toward the deceased, but that he had saved her once or twice from being abused. SAMUEL LOVE and PATRICK MCCRUDDEN were also held by the Coroner as witnesses in the case.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. W. H. Letcher and family of Missouri; C. G. Myers, Attorney-General, N. Y.; E. E. Upham of Portland; Mrs. H. A. Risly of Albany and B. N. Stone of Salem, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Erastus Corning from Albany; E. L. Winn of Ga.; Warren Colburn of Ohio and Simon Stevens of Lancaster, Pa., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Guthrie from Washington; T. Enthover of London; M. Ayllen of Cuba; Franklin Torrey and lady from Leghorn, Italy; C. C. Alger, of Newburgh; and J. Giles, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

E. D. Pratt, of England; Lieut Fitzlee and N. Owens, of the U. S. A., and C. Mosler, of Cumberland, Ind., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Minister, from Washington, and D. D. Winter, of London, Eng., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S. T. Dana and S. Hooper, of Boston; Lieut. Hudson, of the U. S. A., and S. H. Phillips, of Salem, are at the Brevoort House.

The Wizard Anderson and family, from Philadelphia, and Dr. Seammon, of Chicago, are at the Lafarge House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of New-York, is at the Albemarle House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert of the fourth season of this popular and most successful society was given on Saturday night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was literally jammed, not a seat being left without an occupant. "No reserved seats" was the rule, and in consequence a large crowd gathered at the doors by 7 o'clock, at which hour they were opened, and the people rushed in. The private boxes were not thrown open to the public until about 7¾ o'clock, when a most amusing scramble for places ensued, and apparently the best of feeling did not prevail, particularly amongst those who couldn't crowd in and those who did get in, only to find their dresses torn and their toilettes much disarranged. A complacent boy, half a dozen school girls, and a couple of young dry-goods clerks occupied one box, and the others, with the exception of one reserved for the Directors, were filled with probably the most singular appearing people ever seen in any similar position.

The programme as announced was not entirely followed, there being two substitution for the benefit of Madame COLSON. The orchestral pieces, which were given by the full Philharmonic orchestra, under the lead of Mr. EISFELD, were MENDELSSOHN's *Third Symphony in A Minor*, LITTOLF's overture *The Bride of Kynast*, and WEBER's overture *Euryanthe*. The *Third Symphony* was necessarily the gem of this part of the entertainment, the instrumentation was rich and harmonious, while the effect of the orchestral combinations upon the audience was complete and satisfactory. Mme. COLSON, who was in her finest voice and mood, sang an Aria from "Robert le Diable," and "Vedrai Carino" from "Don Giovanni," and the duett from "Don Pasquale," "Prouta Sonio" and "Lacidarem la Mano," from "Don Giavanni," with Signor FERRI. She was rapturously applauded, and fairly aroused the generally immovable *habitués* of the Philharmonics to an operatic enthusiasm. Mr. SCHREIBER gave two solos on the Cornet-a-Piston—one an original composition, and the other HELLER's "L'Art de Phraser." He was received cordially, as was Signor FERRI who, in addition to the duetts with Mme. COLSON, sang the Serenade from "Don Giovanni," and a "Romanza" from "La Traviata."

The Opera troupe, which opens with a most flattering pre-engaged list on Tuesday, advertised for that night "La Traviata," but one of the Directors of the Academy having become exercised concerning the morality of that performance, made such representations to the troupe that they have, greatly to the regret of many who have admired COLSON in "La Traviata," substituted "Il Giuramento." Brooklyn people are as tickled with their Academy as are children with new toys; the entertainments, thus far, have been very successful, and there is every reason to believe that the operatic season will in every way equal that in New-York City.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARRESTS.—Two young men, named GEO. K. OSBORNE, of West Thirty-eighth-street, New-York, and FRANK A. OWENS, of Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, while walking on Seventh-avenue, near Degraw-street, in the Eighth Ward, at about 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, were attacked by a party of boys, who tore their clothing and robbed them of $6 in money, a note for $600, and several other articles of value. Detective FROST, upon hearing of the robbery, went in pursuit of the robbers, and succeeded in finding four of the party at a saloon in the vicinity of where the robbery was committed. They were brought to the First Precinct Station-house and committed for examination. They gave their names as JAMES SWEENEY, JOHN SWEENEY, THOMAS SWEENEY and GEO. TAYLOR.

MORTALITY.—There were 138 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 28; women, 24; boys, 53; girls, 33; adults, 52; children, 86; males, 81; females, 57; colored persons, 4. There were 27 deaths by consumption; 20 by fevers—13 of which were by scarlet; 8 by convulsions; 8 small-pox; 6 diphtheria; 8 inflammation of the lungs; 3 intemperance, and 25 by suffocation. 69 were under 5 years of age: 101 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First 1, Second 6, Third 3, Fourth 6, Fifth 15, Sixth 13, Seventh 7, Eighth 3, Ninth 13, Tenth 10, Eleventh 19, Twelfth 11, Thirteenth 4, Fourteenth 8, Fifteenth 6, Sixteenth 8, Eighteenth 3, Nineteenth 2.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child of JOSEPH KINCAID, residing near the Quaker Cemetery, in the Eighth Ward, died on Saturday, from burns received the day before, by its clothes taking fire. Coroner HEGEMAN held an inquest.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An election for three Assistant Engineers for the Brooklyn Fire Department, on Friday last, resulted in the choice of the following named persons: HENRY VAN BRUNT, DAVID D. ROGERS, WM. MCLAUGHLIN.

Mr. Weed's Proposals for Compromise.

We find the following letter in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, to which it was sent by a gentleman in Utica, as having been "addressed to a distinguished gentleman in Washington." It was written, as will be observed, over a year ago. Its publication now effectually disposes of the pretext that Mr. WEED's conciliatory language towards the South dates only from the election of a Republican President:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Our brief conversation this morning confirmed an impression long resting on my mind that the sentiments and opinions of Republican editors are greatly misunderstood. This misapprehension results, I suppose, from the circumstance that we are only known to the Southern people through journals politically interested in misrepresenting us. The opinions we express upon existing questions go to the South garbled and perverted.

During the forty years of my editorial life, though ever opposed in sentiment and sympathy to Slavery, I have never cherished a feeling or uttered a sentiment intended to affect injuriously the property, the rights, or the safety of the citizens of the Slaveholding States.

In the lifetime of the Whig Party my affinities and associations were stronger with Southern than with Northern statesmen. Clay, Magnum, Williams, (N. C.) Preston, Clayton, Crittenden, &c., of the early, with Bell, Botts, Stanly, Rayner, Morehead, &c., of the later schools, were the men whom I "delighted to honor." But during all that period I was just as persistently stigmatized as an Abolitionist by the Democratic Press as are Republicans at the present day.

I read Mr. HELPER's book hastily soon after its appearance. As the work of a Southern man, addressed to Southern people, I thought it calculated to assist in forming public sentiment upon the relative value and effect of free and slave labor. Not finding for several months refutation or denials of its general accuracy, when called upon for aid to publish a large edition of a "Compend," I contributed $100. Had I known, as is now asserted, that this "Compend" would counsel a severance of the business, social and religious relations existing between slaveholding and non-slaveholding citizens, or that the book itself, as is also asserted, invites or countenances servile insurrection, I certainly should have withheld both my approval and my money, for my opposition to Slavery rejects all such teachings.

Evidence too clear and conclusive to admit of doubt or denial satisfies me that the Slavery agitation, which we all deplore, owes its existence to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, followed by a determination to extend Slavery into Kansas. But I would not return aggression for aggression, nor attempt to right a wrong by doing wrong. With Slavery, as it exists in the States, we have no right to interfere. Northern men who invade a Southern State, either to run off slaves or excite exsurrection, deserve the punishment they receive. Our common safety depends upon maintaining the "supremacy of the laws." To preserve the Union we must obey the Constitution.

Very truly, yours, THURLOW WEED.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Much sin and suffering might be avoided by a correct knowledge of our mental and physical condition. This may be obtained at any time by a phrenological examination at No. 303 Broadway, by FOWLER & WELLS.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat, no matter how severe or long standing, can be quickly and safely cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Thousands in this City are ready to prove the truth of this assertion.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 17,700 bales; receipts of the week, 32,500 bales against 35,910 bales in corresponding period last year: decreased receipts at this port, 161,195 bales; exports of the week, 20,290 bales; stock, 60,705 bales. Freight to Liverpool ⅜d.@7⁄16d.; to Havre, 2c. Sterling Exchange, 2⅛@5 premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,500 bales, at 10⅞c.11¼c. for Middling. SUGAR dull at 4⅜c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. Freight on Cotton to Havre, 1 5-16c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 2,500 bales, at 11⅛c. for Middling. SUGAR quiet at 4⅜c.@5⅛c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 22c.@24c. FLOUR steady at $4 50@$5 25 for superfine. CORN 60c.@70c. PORK firm; mess $18 50@$19. LARD in bbls., 11¾c. WHISKY, 16c.@17c. FREIGHTS on Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 19.

FLOUR active, at a decline of 12c.; large sales of Howard-street and Ohio, at $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN steady, at 63c.@67c. for White and Yellow. PROVISIONS firm; MESS PORK $18; Prime $13. LARD 10½c. COFFEE steady, at 12c.@13c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 19.

FLOUR dull at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY in good demand at 13½c. HOGS in good demand at $6 40 @$6 60. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. Money market quiet. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

FLOUR unchanged; quoted at $5 37½@$5 87½. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 50; White, $1 31@$1 32. CORN firm; new Yellow, 65c.; old, 71c.@72c. WHISKY steady at 18c.@19c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,500 bales; Middling, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. There is a good demand, and the market favors buyers.

Ocean Mails.

The Cuban mails by the *De Soto* will close to-day (Monday) at 11 A. M.

The mails for California and the South Pacific coast, *via* Panama by the *North Star*, will also close to-day at 10 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 19.—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen*—Joao Germano de Souza, Lisbon; Henry Liebitz, California; Mrs. Elizabeth Bergstein, Geo. Fritz, Moses Fink, Geo. Zegbaum, Chas. Benjamin, all of New-York; A Hagen, Indianapolis; Desire Charnay, Paris; Joseph Rothschild, Baltimore; Ulysses Tieche, Ohio; Johanne von Freeden and child, Richmond, Va.; Right Rev Leopold Mocyzgeba, Utica, N. Y.; Albin B. Faber, Norwalk, Conn; J. Wasmer, lady and child, Richmond, Va.; Jas. Collman, Freeport, Ill., and 65 in the steerage. Total 84. $21,955 in silver.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 19.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Miss Mary Duff, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. C. Wood and maid, Mr. Aylton and servant, Mrs. Goodwin and infant, G. G. Hobson, lady and 2 daughters, Mrs Foster, A. H. Terry, John Phillips, W. H. Clement, J. Stainberg, J. Binge, Henry Shaw, D. C. Winter, M. Rothschild, J. C. Kempton, B. Blackie, Mr. Stein, J. E. Hall, S. Law, Jas. Hall, E. A. Hall, Mr. Le Messurier, Mr. Drew, B. H. Ward, Mr. Forrest, J. W. Davidson, Hugh Davidson, M. Arnold, Henry Brunner, E. D. Pratt, G. W. Howard, T. Enthoven, Mr. Kendall, Jr., E. Lazard, S. Lazard, Isaac Seligman, R. Demosey, Thos. Pye, Thos. Burgess, S. G. Simmons, Wm. Ford, Mrs. Jach, Miss J. Taylor, Miss J. Cunningham, Thos. Reite, Mr. Grainaer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon sets.... 2 49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 32 | Gov. Island. 3 21 | Hell Gate.... 4 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Patapsco, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Reporter, Howes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Leontine, Reujes, London, ——; A. Jackson, Johnson, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; E. G. Barney, Barney, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Patrick Henry, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks M. L. Trout, Ames, Port-au Plate, Metcalf & Duncan; Old Dominion, Johnson, Portland, Robert & Williams; Gertrude, Goodburn, Valparaiso, Fabri & Chauncey.

Brigs Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co; Titania, (Pruss.,) Fieske, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; J. J. Rhymas, Pendleton, Bristol, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Baltimore, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; Renshaw, Pierce, Curacoa, R. P. Buck & Co; Franconia, Wallace, Cienfuegos, Moore & Henry; J. B. Mansfield, Wallace, Montevideo, Geo. Savery & Co.

Schooners May, Smith, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co; Pearl, Robbins, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Frances, O Donnell, Norfolk, master; B. D. Pitts, Corson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; R. W. Brown, ——, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co; Flying Dragon, Taylor, St. Kitts, R. B. Eldridge; A. Cordery, Grace, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Carrie Hues, Flinn, Gibraltar, I. Nickerson; Mary Alice, Welsh, Ponce, Sturges & Co.; Narcissa, Barnes, St. Martin's, R. B. Eldridge; Howard, Howard, Newbern, J. L. Davis; M. Greenwood, Hickman, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Sloops Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, master; America, Northrup, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Jan. 5, and Queenstown 6th, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Anchored at the S. W. Spit last night on account of thick weather. Has £338,000 in specie. Jan. 9, lat. 51 11, lon. 23 20, fell in with schr. Maude, of Halifax, N. S., from Quebec, for Gloucester, British Channel, 49 ds. out, dismasted and leaky; took from her the Captain and crew. Jan. 17, 6 P. M., exchanged night signals with steamship Jura, (supposed.) Jan. 13, lat. 47 13, lon. 44 48, was in co. with steamship John Bell, from Glasgow. Jan. 17, 4½ P. M., passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Zulu (Br.,) Goodwin, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth. Passed a herm. brig, from New-York, bound into Kingston; understood her name Adriatic. Jan. 10, lat. 28 30, lon. 70, broke the centre wheel of the engine; made the remainder of the voyage under canvas.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has been detained 6 hours by fog.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Hermann (Brem.,) Kuhlmann, Rotterdam Nov. 26, with mdse. to Charles Luling. Dec. 22, lat. 26, lon. 36, passed Br. ship Gertrude, of St. John, N. B., bound E.

Bark Queen Victoria (Nor.,) Neilson, Newcastle 112 ds., with coal to Funch & Meincke. Experienced heavy W. gales most of the passage; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Dec. 13, lat. 37 10, lon. 53 20, fell in with brig Mary Weir, of and for London, from New-York, in a sinking condition. Took off Capt. Cooper and crew, 9 in all, and brought them to this port.

Bark Aeronaut, Sherman, Curacoa Dec. 27, with salt to J. M. Smith & Co.

Bark Medora, Webster, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W. to W. N. W.

Arrived......SUNDAY, Jan. 20.

Steamship Teutonia (Ham.,) Taube, Hamburg Jan. 3, and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 122 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong head winds most of the passage. Has 10 first cabin passengers, $19,867 from Hamburg, and £70,000 from England.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Enterprise, Grindle, Curacoa Dec. 27, with salt to H. D. Brookman & Co. Oct. 31, on the passage from Buenos Ayres to St. Thomas, Peter Johnson, seaman, of Copenhagen, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was lost.

Brig Mary Alvina, (of Boston,) Ames, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to master. Jan. 18, lat 37 27, lon. 74 27, passed the mast of a ship, with yards attached. Had been in the water but a short time.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 20 ds., with cocoa, &c., to J. F. Joy. Jan. 18, 25 miles N. E. from Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. L. Peacock, hence for Savannah.

Brig Eliza Ann, (of Waldoboro',) Gyer, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brig Young Republic, for Boston.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. S. M. Vance, (of Philadelphia,) Bardge, Key West 6 ds., with cotton to R. L. Maitland & Co. Has experienced heavy W. gales the entire passage; lost bobstay and other head gear. Left barks Sophia, repairing, having been in collision; Benjamin Hallett, Little, fm. New-Orleans, in distress, dischg.; schr. L. Waterbury, for Attakapas, with foremast sprung, and leaky.

Schr. Lane (Br.,) Halsey, Falmouth, Jam., Jan. 1, with logwood and coffee to A. H. Solomon. Jan. 13, Carysfort Light N. W. 40 miles, spoke schr. Hattie Ross, of Portland, from Matanzas for Savannah.

Schr. Atlantic, Washburn, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Flandone, Brown, Savannah 4 ds., with yellow pine to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Hezron, Dillon, Charleston 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Newbern 7 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Tecka, (of Stonington,) Williams, St. Thomas 17 ds. is bound to Stonington.

Schr. John Lenthal, Tuttle, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. J. H. Buckminster, Munsell, Frederika, Del., 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. T. S. Grier, Disbrow, Camden, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Compromise, Andrews, Odessa, Del., 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. S. Lockwood Hewitt, Camden, Del., 3 ds., with corn to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Sipple, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. R. M. Browning, Cranston, Egg Harbor 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Charles Anna, Rose, Egg Harbor 2 ds., with coal and wood.

Schr. Salmon, Washburn, Pearse, Norfolk, with corn for Taunton.

Schr. Chingarora, Madison, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. T. Stockton, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Orsina, Warren, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. Heckscher, Stubbs, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Treasurer, Fisher, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. Hall, Ganan, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. John Jones, Ogden, Delaware City 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Ceres, Meredith, Philadelphia 4 ds., with corn.

Schr. R. A. Secor, Lynch, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Norfolk, with corn for Boston.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Manhattanville, with iron for Providence.

BELOW—1 ship and brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Liverpool; Alabama, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; Locust Point, Baltimore; Patapsco, Portland. Ship Union, Shanghai. Bark Kate Stamler, Mobile. Brigs M. A. Forrest, Bahia and a market; Maria, Para; M. L. Trout, Point Petre.

On Sunday—Steamship Huntsville, Savannah. Ships Leontine, (Brem.,) London; Lina and Fritz, (Pruss.,) Cork. Brig Fosca, Helena, Amsterdam.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Arr. ship Maranthon, fm. Boston.

Jan. 19.—Arr. ships D. Webster, and Pyramid, from Liverpool; Rochambeau, from London; bark Nineven, from Havana.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The ship Alice, previously reported will be taken in the dock on Tuesday.

The ship Plymouth Rock, in charge of a pilot, got on shore a few days since, at the entrance of the Thames, and has sustained considerable damage. She is now in dock, but the pumps require to be kept going day and night.

The ship Bostonian, (previously reported wrecked;) the captain, it appears, mistook the light. He thought it was the Start Light, but it turned out to be the one on Gurnsey. She was wrecked on the Honoria rocks; the captain and four hands were lost, along with part of a shipwrecked crew, who were on board.

The ships Souriesquvis from Bombay to London, and Arcaille, from Macoa to London, with two other ships, are on shore on the French coast, near Boulogn, little expected to be saved. A so, ship Gladiator, lost near the Capes with forty lives (By letter to Elwood Walters, Sec. Board of Underwriters.)

FOUNDERED AT SEA.—The ship R. Jacobs, from New-York, Nov. 26, for Liverpool, foundered at sea, (no date:) captain and crew arrived at Liverpool, Jan. 5. She had the following cargo: 455 bales cotton, 600 barrels flour, 41,896 bushels wheat, 5,802 bushels corn, 54,000 pounds butter, 137,176 pounds tallow, valued at $110,000. The R. Jacobs was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1855, 1,126 tons; rated A 1½, and was owned by J. Henderson and others, of Thomaston.

The bark Queen Victoria, Capt. Neilson, arrived on Saturday, brought to this port the Captain and crew of Br. brig Mary Weir, of and for London from New-York, abandoned at sea Jan. 13. Capt. Cooper reports: Sailed hence Nov. 27, with a cargo of wheat, bound to London, and on the 9th December, experienced a hurricane from N. W., during which lost all spars, and had nothing left but mainmast; sprung a leak, and, the crew becoming disabled by continual exertions at the pumps and other duties, and the vessel unmanageable, deemed it prudent to abandon her. An opportunity offered Dec. 13, when the Norwegian bark Queen Victoria, Capt. Neilson, from Newcastle, received us on board, to whom we are much indebted.

The ship North American, which arrived on Friday night, has 27 passengers, and reports: Dec. 21, lat. 49 17, lon. 14 50, signalized ship Shephard Knapp, bound E.; same time, saw ship Alice Ball, bound E. Dec. 26, lat. 49 17, lon. 22, signalized ship American Union bound E. Dec. 31, lat. 44 21 lon. 36 20, signalized ship Niobe, bound E. Jan. 7, lat. 39 46, lon. 55, signalized bark Tycoon, bound E.

The passengers of the Bremen ship Globus, who were taken into Norfolk, and who were expected to arrive in this City by steamship Jamestown, did not take passage in her.

A number of pilots who came in from sea to-day report the wind from W. N. W., and blowing heavy.

The report in Saturday morning's paper of the brig Prestissimo, of Baltimore, being leaky, is entirely incorrect.

Foreign Ports.

At Falmouth, Jam., Jan. 1, brig S. Thurston, Lampher; would load at Black River. Schr. Hannibal, Wentworth, sld. for Black River Dec. 31, to load for Philadelphia.

At Curacoa Dec. 27, bark Archer, from St. Thomas for New-York, ldg.

At Barbados Dec. 27, brig Humboldt, from Baltimore, dischg.; schr. Astrea, from do., do.

At Montevideo Dec. 30, bark Seneca, from Baltimore; brig Breeze, from New-York.

KINGSTON, Jam.—Arr., Dec. 28, brig Ventor, Bangor, Me.; Jan. 2, schr. D. W. Richards.

Sld., Dec. 28, ship Old Dominion, Sampson, for Black River.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York.—Crest of the Ocean, at Leghorn; Ellen Morrison, at Trieste; Middlesex, at Liverpool; Meta, at Falmouth, leaky, with loss of sails and boats.

Arrived from New-Orleans.—Sheffield, at Leghorn; Prince of Wales, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile.—Sharon, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The K. Jacobs, from New-York for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea on the 11th of December. Crew saved.

The Ohio, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, was spoken on the 12th of December with damage by gale, and had thrown overboard part of her cargo. (By the Amity, at Havre from New-Orleans.)

The Saratoga, from Mobile, has arrived at Crookhaven with loss of all her sails.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOTELS.

ST. LAURENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW YORK — conducted on the European plan. Look at the great reduction in prices; good front single rooms, including gas, $6 per month. Family rooms reduced in proportion. Call and see.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates at wholesale; 100 pairs gent's fine Skates, $1; 100 ladies' do., $1; 100 parlor do., $1 37½; Skates to let at 25 cents per day. BRADLEY, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 480 Broadway. N. B.—Boys' fine Sleighs, with bells and without, 75 cents. Cheapest in New York. Call and see.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy cleanly, active, good-tempered young woman; she is a good plain cook understands washing; altogether would be found a very useful, desirable person; can be seen for three days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'oner it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I'd 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and, don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.